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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MAY 23, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Japan is to receive $50,000,000 for the territory she has concluded not to take.

Baltimore has been chosen as the seat of the next general conference of the M. E. church.

Already there have been more train robberies in 1895 than for the entire year in either 1890, 1891 or 1892.

It is estimated that the South spends $100,000,000 for products that could be raised cheaper here than elsewhere. Our section will never reach its full measure of prosperity until it produces what it consumes and sends a surplus to other countries.

The British House of Lords at present is made up of five Princes of the blood royal, 25 Archbishops and Bishops, 482 peers of England, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, 16 representatives of Scotland and 28 representative Irish peers. In all 557 members.

Georgia is expecting an immense peach crop, large orchards having been planted by settlers from the North. Within ten miles of one Georgia town 13,000 acres are in peaches. Eleven companies formed in Ohio, with a capital of $300,000, have set out over 8,000 acres in trees in one county.

The People, London, publishes a sensational statement by the Tychborne claimant, which is a virtual confession of his fraudulent attempts to obtain the Tychborne estates and title. He admits that he is Arthur Orton, the son of a butcher of Wapping. The statement is accompanied by a sworn affidavit by the claimant attesting the truth of his confession.

Total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1894: Galveston, 1,645,300; New Orleans, 2,534,398; Mobile, 247,261; Savannah, 921,970; Charleston, 424,455; Wilmington, 234,155; Norfolk, 459,234; Baltimore, 114,423; New York, 185,845; Boston, 315,497; Newport News, 33,430; Philadelphia, 112,201; West Point, 284,149; Brunswick, 103,344; Velasco 592; Port Royal, 149,066. Total 7,505,419.

The figures showing the exports of cotton in April, 1894, and 1895, says the Baltimore Sun, seem to explain the recent rise in the price of that article, and to suggest—what is known from other sources—that better times have set in for the Old World as well as the New. The exports of cotton in the month just ended were 266,782,165 pounds, worth $16,034,166, against 152,056,472 pounds, worth $11,612,382, in April, 1894. England took 123,783,939 pounds, against 70,710,830 pounds in the same period last year.

Rarely has the Southern part of the United States been subjected to such extremes of temperature as during the past week. First there was a hot spell of two or three days' duration that sent the weather bureau back a score of years to find its parallel at this season of the year. Then following close upon the hot wave came a cold wave of uncommon severity, and all the more trying both to humanity and to vegetation because of the contrast with the preceding hot days. The extent of the damage done by the frosts is yet to be learned.

An interesting survivor of Waterloo is Victor Baillot, who was born at Percey, in the Department of the Yonne, and is now in his 103d year. He was enrolled in the Grand Army, and went through the Prussian campaign under Marshal Davoust, Buc d'Auerstadt. At Waterloo Baillot received a deep sabre cut in the head, was taken a prisoner and sent to Plymouth. On returning to France, in 1816, he was finally discharged from the army, the doctors having declared that he was consumptive. He has a vivid recollection of Waterloo, and is remarkably sturdy considering his great age.

Less than ten years ago there were only thirteen electric railways in this country, with less than 100 cars, but now there are nearly 900 such roads, with a total of 9,000 miles of track, twenty odd thousand cars and a capital of nearly $500,000,000 is employed in their operation. This is an astounding increase and gives some idea what we may expect to see in this line of enterprise during, or at the end, of another decade. Electricity as a motive power will, in many instances, supercede that of steam on passenger railroads, just as it has done in other matters, and it need occasion no surprise if, before a great while, we may be able to make a trip to distant cities in cars propelled by electricity.

It may be interesting to many of the readers of the Express, says our Sanford contemporary, to know how Egypt, the great coal centre of North Carolina, got its name. The soil of Chatham county, in which Egypt is located, is finely adapted to the raising of corn. Many years ago, when North Carolina was very sparsely settled and before the iron horse had ploughed its way through our hills and forests, the people far and near came to Chatham to buy corn, many of them camping on the hills around Egypt. That is how Egypt got its name. Some are of the opinion that this little town which is named for one of the countries mentioned in the Bible, has a bright future and will one day be one of the leading cities of North Carolina.

William H. Harvey is the author of "Coin's Financial School," which is just now creating much sensation and discussion. Two years ago when Mr. Harvey was publishing his weekly paper called Coin, he had a little office in one of the old-fashioned buildings in Chicago. One stenographer attended to his correspondence. To-day Mr. Harvey occupies an elegant suite of rooms in the sky-scraping, Fort Dearborn Building. There are velvet and Brussels carpets on the floors. The desks, tables, chairs and other furniture are made of expensive woods, and six typewriter girls are busy all the day. Apparently as long as the money discussion lasts Mr. Harvey's harvest will continue, and whether gold bugs or free silverites triumph there will be no more hard times for the man who wrote "Coin's Financial School." Mr. Harvey rakes in profits of from $750 to $1,000 a day—heedless the while whether the cash be the gold of the "sound money" man, the silver which is not free, or the crisp greenback or treasury certificate.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Order of Railway Conductors in session in Atlanta have selected Los Angeles, Cal., as the next place for holding the convention. Denver, Dallas and Quebec made a fight for it. The convention has condemned the Fellow Servants bill introduced in the Missouri Legislature. L. S. Coffin, of Iowa, president of the home for disabled railroad employes, addressed the convention in regard to the home. ——The London Times says that the indemnity from Nicaragua for the expulsion of pro Consul Hatch and for outrages on other British subjects was paid to Great Britain on Thursday through the London bank of Central America. ——The Democratic Executive committee of South Carolina will call for white primary elections on July 30th to nominate delegates to the constitutional convention; Tillman says if the conservative whites do not come in with them there will be a campaign of "blood and guts." ——The authorities give out an account of 400 Spanish soldiers defeating 2,000 Cuban insurgents. ——Banquet won the selling plate at Newmarket. ——The Belmont-Morgan syndicate pays in $800,000 more gold on their bond purchase. ——Japan is coming to an amicable agreement with the European powers on the matters involved in the Chinese treaty. ——The Manufacturers' Record reports a general upward tendency in business at the South, with greatly increased bank clearings and marked increase in the number of new industrial enterprises. —— The American iron works at Pittsburg increase wages 10 per cent. ——Another frost in Michigan causes immense damage to fruit and other crops. ——The Supreme court has decided that Judge Meares is the legally appointed judge of the Eastern Criminal Circuit court. ——In the preliminary trial of bookmakers and others, for gambling on the race track at Chicago, two men answering to names of two of the defendants were held under bond on charge of impersonating the defendants, whose bonds are declared forfeited. —— Russia will build another railroad in Asia that will enable her at any time to mass troops in the centre of India. ——The Baltic-North sea canal will have attained its full depth by July 1st; its breadth exceeds that of the Suez canal. ——The Southern fertilizer men agree to continue the present scale of prices until August 1st. ——Application is to be made to the Federal Supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of a South Carolina constable arrested for disobeying Judge Simonton's order prohibiting interference with imported liquors. ——There is more trouble at New Orleans between the white and the black longshoremen. ——Snow storms prevailed on the east coast of England. ——Hungary has removed the disabilities of Hebrews. ——Reliable information is to the effect that Hawaii is on the eve of another revolution; the republican Government is said to be on its last legs. ——Fifteen suits for damages were begun against the city of Chicago growing out of the big strike; one is for $750,000 by a railroad for cars burned, etc. ——The Upper House of the Prussian Diet favors an international conference on bimetalism. ——The convention of Western Kentucky Democrats held in Owensboro for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Railroad Commissioner closed with a most exciting clash over the money question. Resolutions calling for the unrestricted coinage of silver were passed and recommended to the Democracy of the State. ——The total failures for the past week as reported by R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review are for the United States 211, against 219 last year, and 37 in Canada, against 24 last year. —— The strike at the Bellaire Steel Works, Wheeling, W. Va., has been settled by a compromise; the firm conceding a 15 per cent. advance in wages. Five hundred men returned to work Monday. ——At Key West, Fla., it is said a filibustering expedition left for Cuba while the Infanta Isabella was detained in quarantine at Tampa. The report comes from a reliable source, and seems to be well founded. ——The grand jury of Louisville, Ky., has decided to investigate the killing of Arch. Dixon Brown and Mrs. Gordon by her husband, Fulton Gordon. All the witnesses have been summoned to appear in the jury room to-morrow. ——Wm. Green, a colored boy, 14 years old, arrested in Asheville for robbing the U. S. mail, was a messenger between the Asheville postoffice and Kenilworth Inn, and abstracted checks and money orders amounting to $2,500. It is not known whether Green attempted to cash the stolen checks and money orders. ——Bradstreet's of last week says: General trade conditions throughout the country continue, in the main, quite favorable. Activity in speculative and investment circles has exceeded that in merchandise lines, but gains made in the latter have in nearly all instances been retained. Among Southern cities an improvement in trade is reported from Memphis, in groceries at Chattanooga, Savannah and particularly at Galveston, where business is said to be fairly satisfactory and the outlook favorable. At New Orleans the volume of business is smaller. ——It has just come to light that the last Legislature of this State passed an act requiring all candidates for office to file statements of election expenses within ten days after the election. ——The Kansas City butchers' boycott of the Armour Packing company has been extended to Chicago, St. Louis and Denver, with the intention of spreading it all over the United States if necessary. ——It has been decided to call out all the miners in the Pittsburg district, about 20,000. ——John McCullen while plowing in his field in Wayne county, N. C., was shot from ambush and fatally wounded. —— Arthur Orton, the Tychborne claimant has made a full confession of his attempted fraud. ——The Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad was sold Friday at public auction, bringing $4,800,000; speculation is rife as to who will now control the road; it will enter Savannah. ——Col. J. T. Anthony, of Charlotte, was one of the first winners at the interState shooting match at Lynchburg. —— The Florida Legislature has passed a stringent anti-lottery law, which is said to include church fair raffles. ——Anarchy prevails in Formosa; the citizens elected as King a young Chinese named Chu. ——Fears are entertained of collision between our revenue cutters and British men-of-wor in Behring sea this year. ——The Atlanta Daily Commercial Saturday sent a squad of men with scrubbing brushes, etc., to clean the filth out of Georgia's Capitol, but they were refused admission. ——China asked Japan for an extension of the time in which she is to deliver Formosa, but was refused.

"Mysteries Which are Not Explained."

Our friend, Capt. J. A. McAllister, of Lumberton, sends us a copy of "Christian Work" with the following letter:

"A friend gave me a copy of 'Christian Work' a paper published in New York, which I herewith forward to you, to ask you to publish the marked article, and give any information you may have about the 'haunted Morrison place.' I never heard of it before. The writer must think we are a lot of superstitious heathen.

"I heard of an old Scotchman who was returning home from Fayetteville in the 'old times,' a little 'too full.' He had bought a lot of trace chains which he was carrying home in his saddle bags. In passing a gloomy looking place on the road his horse became a little frightened which made the chains rattle. Thereupon the old gentleman supposing the place 'haunted' ran his horse nearly to death before he discovered his mistake. This is the nearest approximation to the 'yarn' in 'Christian Work' that I have ever heard. I suppose the author of that article must have heard this and ——made the rest of it. Very truly,

"J. A. McALLISTER."

The account of the "Haunted Morrison Place" is given as the American ghost story in a collection of stories of the supernatural which Mr. William Abbott contributes to "Christian Work" under the title which heads this article. Says Mr. Abbott:

"Man, as a reasoning and inquiring being, naturally seeks to know what lies beyond the reach of vision, to penetrate the mysteries of the other world. Anything supernatural has an abiding interest for the most intellectual natures. The London Psychical Society, numbering Gladstone and Ruskin among its honorary members, and among its active, Alfred Russell Wallace, one of the world's foremost naturalists, presents a good example of this fact. Its success in exposing the humbug of Madame Blavatsky does not prevent it from endorsing what it considers genuine instances of the supernatural. In its reports it is claimed that ghosts have been photographed, and several authentic cases of coincidental apparitions are noted. In his latest Monday Lecture, Mr. Joseph Cook says, 'When cases of this kind (the supernatural manifestation which Miss L. M. Alcott narrates in her 'Diary' as appearing to her mother and herself at the time of Madame Niediker's death) occur age after age, from the time of Herodotus downward, it is safe to assume that there may be something true in these phenomena.'

"He might have gone further back into history, and cited Saul's visit to the Witch of Endor to summon up the spirit of Samuel, and the fearful vision of Eliphaz in the Book of Job. The literature of the supernatural is extensive and interesting, but our limits forbid anything more than a brief summary of the more interesting of its incidents. Roughly speaking, they are divisible into four classes—apparitions and haunted localities, dreams giving warning of danger or death, disturbances among the dead themselves, and remarkable dreams and supernatural occurrences. Of the first class it is doubtful if a more remarkable instance could be found than the well authenticated one which furnished Bulwer-Lytton with the materials for his story, 'The Haunters and the Haunted.' The details were vouched for at the time by two well known English clergymen. The house stands (or stood) in Berkeley Square, London. In a bed room, the night before a wedding was to take place, a housemaid was continuing late preparations for the bride's reception next day. Just as midnight struck the sleeping household was roused by piercing shrieks, and the woman was found lying at the foot of the bed in strong convulsions. Her eyes were fixed on one corner of the room, and she was in an agony of terror. The others could see absolutely nothing unusual. She was taken to St. George's Hospital, where she died next day. The expected bridegroom, who arrived that day, declared his total disbelief in 'ghosts,' and insisted on sleeping alone in that room to see what would come of it. Despite all remonstrances he did so, and with exactly the same result. The most awesome part of the story is that, incredible as it would be but for the testimony of witnesses, both victims refused to say a word in description of what they had seen. Each declared the sight was too horrible to even mention. The house was never again occupied."

After several other English stories the American story is given as follows:

A PHANTOM RACE.

"Though supernatural occurrences are not wanting on this side the Atlantic, we have space for only one case. There stands near Fayetteville, N. C., a ruined house, once the abode of a wealthy but cruel planter in *ante bellum* days. He married a young and pretty woman, the daughter of a selfish father, who forced her to the act. She had promised to marry a humbler lover, and her jealous husband soon began to ill treat her, finally chaining her to the floor of a vacant room. Her lover entered the house by stealth, released her, and the two fled on his white horse. Discovered and pursued by the enraged husband, mounted on a black one, there was a headlong race for a mile, to where, at a bend in the road, stands a huge oak tree. As the lover's steed tried to turn the bend, he slipped, fell, and threw them against the tree. Both were instantly killed. An instant later the black horse went down in a heap over the white one's body. The rider's neck was broken, three corpses and two crippled horses lying in a radius of twenty feet. Nearly forty years have passed, and every night those whose nerves are steady enough to visit the spot can hear the hoof beats, slow and regular at first, then a shout, followed by a shriek from the riders of the first horse, and then the fierce race begins, only to terminate in a crash at the great oak tree, followed by silence. Many have heard and witnessed the phantom race, but none have cared to repeat the experience, or to visit the 'haunted Morrison place' after dusk."

If we are not mistaken the same yarn appeared a couple of years ago in the New York Sun. It was then located near Lillington, Harnett County, and is the product of the lively fancy of a humorous Moore County lawyer well known to the people of Fayetteville.

There will soon be a great reduction in the number of lawyers in France. By a recent law each one must take out a yearly license, for which he pays an amount equal to about 12 per cent. of his house rent. Many persons admitted to the bar, who are not in active practice, have asked to have their names taken off the roll, among them M. Falliers, formerly Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, and Senator Berenger, author of the law remiting the penalty for first offences, and also noted for his efforts to improve French morality.

DUTY OF SILVER MEN.

The South Should Not Support a Candidate Against Free Coinage.

Daniel R. Goodloe in Raleigh News and Observer.]

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The estimate made by the New York Times of the relative strength in the National Democratic Convention next year, of the monometalists and bi-metalists, is far from being conclusive against silver, for two good reasons. In the first place it falls a long way short of a two-thirds majority, which is 604. The gold party, therefore, must muster up 131 more delegates, in order to secure the nomination; and this they will do, if gold can accomplish it.

But this is not the worst of it. For, considerably more than one-half of the 473 delegates claimed by the Times, will come from Republican States; and the question naturally arises, whether the Democracy will cheerfully acquiesce in support of candidates selected for them by the Republican States—by States that will assuredly vote the Republican ticket as the day comes around. The unflinching Republican States are the following:

Maine,	12
Massachusetts,	30
Minnesota,	18
Iowa,	26
New Hampshire,	8
New York,	72
Pennsylvania,	50
Rhode Island,	8
Wisconsin	24
	248

In view of these indisputable facts, I can imagine nothing more absurd than for the Democratic party to go into Convention with delegates sent from these Republican States. It is the old story of the spider inviting the fly into his beautiful house. But if this policy is to be adopted, the more economical plan will be for the Democracy to request the Republicans to nominate a ticket for them after choosing their own candidates. For the above-named States will not only vote the Republican ticket in November, 1896, but they will send sound monometalists to the Democratic Convention, pledged to vote for no man who has a squinting at the free coinage of silver.

It is not the ordinary case where the difference of opinion in the sections turns upon the men to be selected, and not upon essential measures. Where that is the case, it is not so objectionable to admit the representation of States that will certainly vote against the ticket, since the delegates may be cordially devoted to the cause which animates the majority of the party, or they may be divided on the issues. This was the case in 1884, when the united South defeated the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. The annexation of Texas was the great purpose of the Southern Democracy. The northern wing of the party was divided upon it, and the South, by the aid of the Two Thirds Rule, won the day, defeated Van Buren, and nominated Polk.

But the South cannot win now, in such a struggle with its Northern allies. It then had the all-powerful institution of slavery at its back. Now it is the North that is backed by the great money power of the world.

There is, therefore, but one resource left. The South should refuse to go into a convention thus constituted, and refuse to support any man who is not in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Citizens' Appeal in Behalf our "Drouth Stricken" People.

Our citizens who were able have been carrying the afflicted people through three seasons of partial failures, and have aided until they are no longer able. The State has expended its seed appropriation. The fortunate ones of this vicinity receiving either four bushels of corn or of oats, potatoes less, while many received none. We have strained every energy for their relief, but are compelled to "Appeal for Aid" to relieve their desperate condition and sufferings.

We have organized a committee that contributions sent to this point may be wholly and judiciously distributed to the poor and needy. And we countenance no other agent or solicitor from this locality. Following are a few of the fifty members:

Hon. G. F. Smith, Rep. 50th Dist. Neb.
D. G. Roll, Supervisor Ewing township.
J. A. Trommershausser, Chairman of Village board.
J. N. Kay, postmaster.
G. H. Benson, Justice of the Peace.
M. N. Vanzandt, Pres. Bank of Ewing.
J. D. Selah, township clerk.
A. A. Ege, village clerk.
O. Wallace, notary public, real estate.
F. C. Feltz, grain and live stock.

Cruel starvation should not enter the many afflicted homes.

Yet the "Land Boomer" and the selfish and unscrupulous "shylock" are proclaiming through the press that there is no destitution; and the people have plenty in Nebraska.

The sick, destitute and feeble are calling for aid; their scanty stores are becoming exhausted, and yet they know not where to replenish them. Meanwhile the time for planting is passing swiftly, but these people have no seed, and without seed hope is gone! Their need for provisions to tide over the weeks between the present time and the coming harvest is very great; yet so imperative is the necessity for a supply of seed for their crops, and feed for their teams while cultivating, that even present wants are almost lost sight of in the anxiety to provide for future sustenance.

Kind friends aid us to supply seed while yet there is time. That they may harvest, and provide for the coming winter. Or terrible destitution and suffering, will again prevail throughout our land.

Aid us to care for the sick and feeble; and your reward will come as the sunlight from heaven.

Anxiously awaiting your kindness in their distress, I am,

Yours very truly,

C. C. POND,
Secretary and Solicitor, Citizens Relief Committee.

EWING, HOLT CO., NEB.

May, 6, 1895.

Weighs Even a Pencil Mark.

Scales are now made of such nice adjustment that they will weigh anything to the smallest hair plucked from the eyebrow. They are triumphs of mechanism and are inclosed in glass cases, as the slightest breath of air would impair their records. The glass cases have a sliding door, and as soon as the weight is placed in the balances the door slides down. The balances are cleared again and made ready for further use by the pressing of a button, which slightly raises the beams. Two pieces of paper of equal weight can be placed in the scales, and an autograph written in pencil on either piece will cause the other side to ascend, and the needle, which indicates the divisions of weight, even to the ten millionth part of a pound and less, will move from its perpendicular.

Watch the Press.

The following from the Atlanta Constitution discloses a healthy condition of affairs in Georgia painfully in contrast with the party in North Carolina, which hasn't even spirit enough to demand that the head of its national organization remain in America or return the key to the machine which he has carried off to Mexico:

"The Reform Club, of New York, which denounces bimetallism as 'a delusion and a snare,' as has already been told in The Constitution, has undertaken a campaign for 'sound currency' and a fund has been raised by the millionaire members of the club for the purpose of scattering the doctrine of gold monometallism. It proposes to distribute 'broad-side' sheets which, the club announces in a circular letter, will be 'prepared for use as 'extras,' to be folded in with the regular editions of papers desiring them.'

"These so-called 'sound money extras' are being offered to the weekly press of the whole country, but we are glad to notice that as yet none of them have been accepted by the press of Georgia and very few of them have got into the weekly press in any of the states of the union.

"The Herald-Journal received one of the circulars referred to which it encloses to The Constitution with a letter from its editor, Mr. Patillo, saying: 'If I had a lingering doubt of the infamy of the gang seeking to fasten the gold standard irrevocably on this country, the fact that these men are willing to furnish free, at great expense to themselves, supplements to the papers which will circulate them, would dispel the illusion. The gauntlet has been thrown down by President Cleveland and the people will take it up. May wisdom step in and solidify them under one banner, for with these forces united they will sweep the country.'

'All of which is true. The weekly press of Georgia has long been a tower of strength in the protection of the people's rights, and it is highly gratifying to see it so much in earnest and so thoroughly united in the contest which is now going on between the people and the money power."

Mr. Cleveland's Coming Book.

Atlanta Constitution.

We are informed by a Washington correspondent that Mr. Cleveland is devoting a good deal of his time to the writing of a book which will deal with the science of political economy.

It is safe to say that the work will be a very remarkable one. The president has recently ordered the following books from a New York publisher: Kidd's "Social Evolution," Lilly's "Traveler of Christianity," Froud's "Cæsar," Gibon's "Decline and fall of the Roman Empire," "Republic" of Pluto, Goldwin Smith's Essays on Questions of the Day," Nordeau's "Degeneration," Lloyd's "Wealth and Commonwealth" and McMaster's "History of the People of the United States."

Some of these volumes will not be of much use in getting up a treatise on political economy, and others are so well known that their absence heretofore from the white house library will cause some surprise. The correspondent also makes the astonishing statement that the president has nine lives of Andrew Jackson and that his mind is thoroughly saturated with American history.

Very little has been made public concerning the plan and the scope of the coming book, but it is understood that its economic relations will show that prosperity increases as money grows scarcer, that our producers and wage earners were never better off than at the present time, that half a loaf is better than a whole one for a poor man, and that to subtract from a nation's wealth is only another way of subtracting it.

To establish these startling propositions is a big task, and we are not surprised to learn that Mr. Cleveland has already been grinding away on his book for four years, and that the end is not yet in sight.

But we would suggest that the president should get rid of his nine lives of Jackson and McMaster's history. The methods and principles of "Old Hickory" will irritate rather than help our presidential author, and the clear, pithy, epigrammatic style of McMaster is not likely to find favor with a writer whose sentences are formed upon very different models. Still, we feel disposed to say of Mr. Cleveland's book in advance that it will represent slow, deliberate and painful labor, When it makes its appearance the popular verdict will doubtless be that it is a very unique and remarkable contribution to our economic literature.

Naval Reserves.

The U. S. Navy Department is giving encouragement to the Naval Militia of the country by placing vessels at the disposal of the Reserves of the States where an organization exists, as fast as it can. The sailing ship Portsmouth is to be loaned to New Jersey, and the monitor Wyandotte, to Connecticutt. New York State now has the New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and the St. Louis; North Carolina the Nantucket, Maryland, and the Dale. The Swatara will go to the California battalion, as soon as it is manned. The Washington Post says in regard to the Naval Militia: The various militia organizations are exciting considerable interest among naval officers who expect the system to be a valuable adjunct to the Navy on our own coasts in time of war. Their growth has been vigorous, at least two states having been added to the movement each year. This year New Jersey and Georgia have been put upon the list. The enrolled strength of enlisted men exclusive of commissioned officers is reported as follows: Massachusetts, 409; New York, 387; Rhode Island, 100; Connecticut, 71; New Jersey, 200; Pennsylvania, 167; Maryland, 174; North Carolina, 255; South Carolina, 165; Georgia, 52; California, 330; Illinois, 199; Michigan, 187, total, 2,696. Last year eleven States had but 2,639 members, including all officers; in 1893 the number was 2,396 for nine States, and in 1892, 1,794 for seven States.

Veiled Ladies of Egypt.

The veils now worn by the ladies of Egypt are as thin as those of Paris, London or New York. It is etiquette and religion that a Mohammedan lady shall be veiled; the Koran commands it, but says nothing about the thickness of the veil, so the ladies regulate that point to suit themselves. Most Moslem women, however, attach such importance to covering the face that when taken by surprise without a veil a woman will often catch up her skirt and veil her face with it.

A Secret of Chinese Dentists.

New York Dispatch.

Chinese dentists rub a secret powder on the gum over the affected tooth, and, after about five minutes, the patient is told to sneeze. The tooth then falls out. Many attempts have been made by American dentists to secure this powder, but none have ever succeeded in doing so.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Great Deficit.

Mecklenburg Times.

The South has been making great advances for several years in the production of food crops, but it has not gone far enough yet. A great many people and especially farmers are of the opinion that we are producing here at home about all our supplies. This opinion is a very erroneous one.

The Manufacturers' Record has made an investigation which shows that a vast amount of money still goes from the south to the west to buy provisions which our own people ought to produce.

In order to obtain reliable data on the subject the Record has collected statistics of ten different "distributing points" in the south for western and northern "meat," "fodder" and "breadstuffs." These points are: Griffin, Ga., Norfolk and Danville, Va., Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Austin, Tex., Mobile, Montgomery and Anniston, Ala., and Little Rock, Ark. The sums paid western and northern dealers during 1894 for the class of articles named for consumption in the regions supplied by the places named, were: for "meats," including lard, $9,928,223; for "stock feed," including oats, hay, etc., $4,816,000, and for "breadstuffs," including flour, wheat, corn and meal, $6,750,000, or a total of $20,719,223 for ten southern cities, alone.

In commenting on these figures the Atlanta Journal says:

"At the present price of cotton it would require nearly 3,500,000 bales to pay our "feed bill." The corn, hay and hog crop of the south last year was its salvation and if our farmers are sensible they will do still better in the same direction this year and continue on the same line until they raise all the provisions which can be profitably produced in this section."

These figures are astounding. They show that more than one-third of our cotton crop goes to pay for supplies that could be raised here at home. It is the surplus that brings money into the country. If this vast sum were saved annually by our farmers and kept here at home it would add greatly to our material prosperity.

Virginia Defeats North Carolina.

In the game of base ball played in Greensboro, Saturday, by teams from the University of Virginia and the University of North Carolina, the latter was defeated. Score, 7 to 0. Carolina made some very unfortunate errors. Virginia was strong at the bat. Errors: Carolina 4; Virginia 1. Base hits, Carolina 7; Virginia 7. Batteries: Carolina, Collier and Bailey; Virginia, Nelson and Cochrane.

One Year With the Gold Standard.

Atlanta Constitution.

Here is the story of one year of the gold standard.

It is a story told in figures—figures furnished by the sworn officers of the various states of this union—a story the truth of which there can be no gainsaying.

A few days ago The Constitution took occasion to demolish, by a plain statement of facts and figures, the claim which had been set forth by the advocates of the single gold standard that the "average financial condition of the farmers is improving all the time." The statement was made in the vain hope of demonstrating to the people of America, and particularly to the people of the South, that they are growing richer under the operations of the gold standard.

There is a very simple and a very easy way to ascertain the exact facts concerning this point, and The Constitution presents to day that story. It is indeed a lesson of the gold standard. The table of figures presented here is one which anybody can understand. It shows the change in the property valuations of the different states of the union from 1893 to 1894. And in showing this it presents what might be termed an official history of the operations of the single gold standard in a single year. It demonstrates, more clearly than any argument could, the fact that under the operations of this system, which has been in full force within the past year, the people have sustained great losses, and that the money centers have sworn great increases in valuations at the expense of the people's prosperity.

FORTY-THREE STATE OFFICIALS TESTIFY.

The official figures from forty-three states and territories are presented. In one or two of the states of the union the fixing of property valuation is arbitrary on the part of the state and is made only once in five years. This is the case in Michigan, for instance. In Rhode Island and Connecticut there are no returns of property for taxation—at least no figures showing such returns could be obtained from the proper officers of the state. Of the others only North Dakota and Delaware are missing, the expected telegrams from those states not having reached here in time for this article.

The figures presented are from the official reports of the auditors and comptrollers of state in forty-three states and territories. Of these forty-three only twelve show an increase of property valuations. The remaining thirty-one show almost uniform decreases. The total increase for the twelve states is $337,800,753. Of this amount $235,883,482 comes from New York alone. Seventy per cent. of the entire increase in property valuations as shown by these official returns comes from the great money center of the union and 70 per cent. of the remainder comes from the two states of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, each of them strong financial centers. The total increase in the remaining nine states is only $30,822,092.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS DECREASE.

Thirty-one states—and in using the term states several territories are included—show a fall off. The total decrease in property valuations of those states is $500,185,790.

This falling off is widespread. There is no overwhelmingly large change in a single state, as is shown by New York, but the decrease is uniform all along the line.

In other words, the only large increases are at the big money centers—New York, Boston and Philadelphia—and the territory immediately contributory to those places in which the money has been congested and where the stringeney in currency and the corresponding shrinkage of values are not felt.

There is an object lesson in the map which accompanies this table. It shows vividly how this change in values has affected the different sections of the country.

WHAT THE MAP SHOWS.

The portion which is shaded includes New York, New England and the middle Atlantic states. It is that section which has profited by the results of the gold standard. Of the states in this section, New Hampshire and Vermont, which are largely manufacturing states, and which contain no large financial centers, show a slight increase. Every other state shows a heavy increase. Main, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania—all of them show a profit on the right side of the ledger.

The net increase for this section is $312,110,555.

Coming to the southern states we find slight increases in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

There are decreases in all of the others—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The slump has fallen fearfully heavy in the south.

The figures show that the net decrease of valuations, or net wiping out of property, in these states is $90,284,580.

Only two of the western and middle states show an increase; they are Minnesota and Missouri. The map which is here drawn throws these states in the central section, in which also are Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Here the net decrease is $111,655,252.

With the exception of Missouri and Minnesota, not a single state or territory west of the Mississippi shows an increase. The blow which has been struck at the interests of that section is as severe as the blow which has been struck at the south, and it is felt everywhere. California, Wyoming, Washington, Utah, South Dakota, Oregon, Oklahoma, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Montana, Kansas, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona—every one has felt the terrible blight and has felt it bitterly. The result is that the net decrease of property valuation in that section is $210,671,153.

TELLS ITS OWN STORY.

The table tells its own story.

There is little need of further explanation—in fact the table and the map make the condition of affairs so patent that any explanation seems superfluous.

The devastation has been wrought in one year. It is but a beginning.

What a continuation of the ruinous gold standard would bring to the great mass of the people of this country can be realized only after a study of this map and this table, and the knowledge that it is but the beginning.

FIGURES THAT DO NOT LIE!

STATE.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama	$ 260,172,590	$ 243,171,677	.....	17,000,913
Arizona	28,468,183	27,061,974	.....	1,406,209
Arkansas	173,526,484	171,965,480	.....	1,597,003
California	1,216,700,000	1,205,918,000	.....	10,782,000
Colorado	238,722,417	208,905,279	.....	29,817,138
Florida	102,965,406	104,246,969	1,281,563	.....
Georgia	452,644,907	429,012,923	.....	23,631,984
Idaho	33,000,000	28,000,000	.....	5,000,000
Illinois	847,191,516	824,651,628	.....	22,539,888
Indiana	1,302,004,669	1,275,435,377	.....	26,569,292
Iowa	565,857,799	556,412,766	.....	9,445,033
Kansas	356,621,818	337,501,722	.....	19,120,090
Kentucky	706,799,076	696,220,342	.....	10,578,734
Louisiana	250,045,503	251,091 343	1,045,845	.....
Maryland	524,056,241	529,138,103	5,081,862	.....
Maine	270,812 782	272,319,370	1,506,588	.....
Massachusetts	2,791,582,144	2,815,883,621	24,301,477	.....
Minnesota	642,903 651	648,759,254	5,855,603	.....
Mississippi	160 949,527	159,058,436	.....	1,891,091
Missouri	994,589,787	999,951,960	5,372,173	.....
Montana	127,548,175	118,850,892	.....	8,698,083
Nebraska	194,733,124	183,717,498	.....	10,015,626
Nevada	26,178,060	23,628,720	.....	2,544,340
New Hampshire	274,816 342	269,683,799	.....	5,132,543
New Jersey	768,295,274	774,398,332	6,103,058	.....
New Mexico	43,630,240	41,128,620	.....	2,501,620
New York	4,038,058,949	4,273,942,431	235,883,482	.....
North Carolina	261,717,727	262,927,119	1,209,392	.....
Oklahoma	15,029,927	14,830,495	.....	199,432
Ohio	1,752,990,930	1,742,662,115	.....	10,328 815
Oregon	168,088,905	150,398,383	.....	17,689,522
Pennsylvania	3,115,320,549	3,162,114,251	46,793,702	.....
South Carolina	170,242 261	173,508,269	3,266,008	.....
South Dakota	136,032,840	128,046,765	.....	7,986,075
Tennessee	338,731,726	319,822,197	.....	18,909,529
Texas	886,175,395	867,814,305	.....	18,361,000
Utah	117,505 375	99,542 472	.....	17,962,903
Vermont	176,051,365	175,132,912	.....	918,453
Virginia	466,945,118	464,038,922	.....	2,906,196
Washington	285,634,246	228,356,572	.....	57,277,674
West Virginia	222,218,154	220,007,407	.....	2,210,747
Wisconsin	654,000,000	600,000,000	.....	54,000,000
Wyoming	32,356,801	29,198,041	.....	3,158,760

The Official Record of the Value of Property Returned for Taxation in 1893 and 1894—Five Hundred Millions Missing from the South and the West.

TIRED, WEAK, NERVOUS, Could Not Sleep.

Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep, I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

Dr. Miles' Nervine

and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit.

It Cures."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 23, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

REVOLUTION AND IMPERIALISM.

On April 22d, the Associated Press, a responsible body and one of the highest standing, gave out to all the papers the following telegram:

"A strong and vigorous fight against the free and unlimited coinage of silver independent of international agreement is to be made by the administration. With that end in view, officers in the various Executive Departments appointed under the present administration are being urged to organize systematically for the purpose of conducting the contest along the lines laid down in the President's letter. Many of the higher officials who enjoy reputations at home as stump speakers will probably take the field early in the summer and others are even now engaged in writing letters to their local papers or personal friends, impressing upon them the importance of sustaining the administration in the position it has outlined. Federal officers in the several States will be organized as a nucleus about which all who uphold the administration or rather who are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, will be expected to rally. There are nearly 200,000 Government official, district attorneys and innumerable contractors scattered throughout the country. These will be expected to do the aggressive fighting in the field and will be amply furnished with documents and the necessary sinews of war from Washington. Nearly all the Cabinet officers will take the stump for one or more speeches. Secretary Carlisle will certainly make two or more speeches in the Kentucky campaign. Secretary Morton will deliver an address in Chicago and perhaps one in St. Louis. Secretary Herbert and Congressman Clarke will probably speak in Alabama, the Postmaster General will speak in Illinois and Indiana and may find time to do so late in the summer. The President is represented as being thoroughly in earnest in the proposed crusade against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and will leave no stone unturned to prevent the free silver sentiment from gaining headway and to crush it out if possible. As tariff reform was the test of party fealty in his campaign for the Presidential nomination, active support of his demand for the repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause the test of party fealty in 1894, so in 1895 the test of party fealty will be uncompromising opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States independent of international agreement. Perfected State organizations with this end in view are now being formed and these organizations will be extended to the counties and districts."

Four weeks and a half have elapsed, and yet not one word of denial has escaped the President's lips of the truth of the revolutionary and infamous intention above imputed to him.

No one but a man possessed of a tyrant's heart and ambition would rest until he had branded such a charge as that made by the Associated Press as false, and had exhausted the power of the Courts to bring its authors to punishment.

At the same time, the President rushed into print (1) to deny a petty charge concerning his personal habits by an obscure preacher, and (2) to deny that he had authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to reveal the administration's monometalic views.

THE PRESIDENT CONFIRMS THE CHARGE.

Instead of repudiating the Associated Press's charge, the President, under date of April 26 (four days after the Associated Press dispatch), wrote to Governor Stone, of Mississippi, as follows:

"Whether those appointed to places shall in speech and action behave decently towards the Administration under which they hold offices must remain to a large extent a matter of taste and good breeding. There are, however, some officials who devote themselves so industriously to vilification and abuse of those under whom they hold office as to indicate that their fidelity cannot be trusted for the performance of their duties in a manner creditable to the Administration, and who apparently assume that they may spend the time they owe the public service in doing political mischief. In the interest of good government such office-holders must not be surprised if they are summarily dealt with."

Of course there are no officials who devote themselves to "vilification and abuse of those under whom they hold office." That is merely the tyrant's plea, old as the hills. The unrepudiated Press dispatch, it will be seen, charged our embryo despot with contemplating an aggressive use of government employes, which would require them to "spend the time they owe the public service in doing political mischief" (to quote the President's words against him), and with the intention to supply "*the necessary sinews of war from Washington*" (to use the Press dispatch's words.) One of these employes of the people, Secretary Hoke Smith, as the public is aware, has already begun work in Georgia. Another of their employes, Mr. Secretary Carlisle, as the public is also aware, has already been announced as the principal speaker and "ball opener" of the Dishonest Money convention to be held at Memphis.

HOW NORTH CAROLINA IS WORKED.

In North Carolina, the anti-platform papers were silent for a couple of weeks, ducking their heads, no doubt, until they could hear from the Bolter's headquarters. Signs are beginning to appear that they will soon range themselves in line on the silly platform of Mr. Secretary Smith, the versatile sub-treasury inflationist-gold-bug. They have had time to hear from Mexico—what a strange idea that American freemen should have to receive instructions as to what their political thoughts should be from a foreign land!—and in Mexico dwells the North Carolina member of the President's machine, Minister Ransom, who still holds on to his place as national committeeman for North Carolina. A man of an ordinary sense of delicacy would have resigned such a position immediately upon appointment to office. It was bad enough that he should have held it while a member of Congress, but that is a slight offense against good manners and the spirit of our institutions compared with his continuing to do so after receiving an appointment from the executive.

[Since the above was put in type, an important change has occurred in the situation as a result of the action of the State Executive committee elsewhere noted.]

When once the heart of man becomes set on despotism history teaches that not decency alone but every human obligation is held by him to belong to the code of prudes and fools.

The Chicago platform, which Messrs. Cleveland and Ransom accepted, says:

"The nomination of a president, as in the recent republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which the federal officeholders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the democratic party to reform these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government."

In noticing this plank of the democratic platform, a contemporary says:

"This is important, not only as a declaration in behalf of individual liberty and local self-government, but as a pledge of party action. In the face of this clear-cut and unmistakable declaration, the people now see a movement, backed up by the administration and all the forces it is able to control, to compel the democratic voters of the country to accept and swallow financial doctrines made odious, not alone by the advocacy of John Sherman and the republicans, but by the terrible results that have followed the success of the shylocks and money lenders in controlling legislation."

And yet not one word has the anti-platform press raised against this revolutionary and undemocratic President, nor against his North Carolina Vicegerent, who has coolly carried off to Mexico the key of the North Carolina organization!

THE END OF STRADDLING.

That was a great work which the Democratic State Executive Committee performed at its session in the Senate chamber at Raleigh between 8 o'clock Monday night and 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. The result is shown in the resolutions elsewhere printed. These declare no new principle, simply reaffirming the declarations on the silver question made by the State convention on the 8th of August, 1894, just as the latter advanced no new principle but reaffirmed the silver declarations of the Chicago platform. Readers of the OBSERVER know, and all intelligent readers of the '94 Raleigh platform will readily see, that the declarations of that platform merely interpreted the Chicago platform as applicable to the state of affairs arising after the failure of the Brussels conference of 1892. That is to say, the Raleigh platform of '94 simply took note of the fact that, under the Chicago platform, the time had come for putting into effect the legislative substitute for the Sherman "makeshift" which the failure of the Brussel conference imposed as the party's alternative duty. In keeping with the action of the State convention of '94, the Executive committee on Monday night concerned itself only with that portion of the party's platform which pending events have made a flagrant issue.

A happy effect will be to force those democratic journals which first ducked their heads in uncertainty, and then, hearing from Mexico, took up the advocacy of limited coinage, to drop their heretical course or bolt from the party.

The suggestion that consistency required the committee to re-affirm *all* of the Raleigh platform of '94 is a mistake. One part of that instrument dealt with principles, the other contained a limited and probationary commendation of Mr. Cleveland. Since then Mr. Cleveland has permitted democratic control of the government to expire without fulfilling his promises. The omission by the committee to re-affirm the commendation was intended as a distinct recognition of his treachery.

A PITIABLE SIGHT.

Probably nothing connected with Mr. Cleveland's disgraceful administration has been so mortifying to democrats as the servility with which men formerly in the front rank of the party have bowed the neck to the rude Buffalonian's yoke. Poor Mr. Carlisle is the most abject of these wretched creatures, and his efforts now to make it appear that when he used the word "free" in the expression "free coinage" in his famous free coinage speech of 1878, he meant the word in its present sense of "unlimited," deserve only contempt. In the speech referred to he declared in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver but opposed the use of the mints by bullion owners "*free*" *of charge for the cost of mintage.*

Here is a part of what the once great Kentuckian said in that speech:

I shall not now enter into an examination of the causes which have combined to depreciate the relative value and to appreciate the value of gold since 1873, but I am one of those who believe that they are transient and temporary in their nature, and that when they have passed away or been removed by the separate or united action of the nations most deeply interested in the subject the old ratio of actual and relative value will be re-established on a firmer foundation than ever. I know that the world's stock of the precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever come so. Mankind will be fortunate, indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of the subject the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy, by legislation and otherwise, from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age.

The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money in the world. With an ample currency, an industrious and frugal people will speedily rebuild their work of international improvement and repair losses of property, but no amount of industry or economy on the part of the people can create money. When the government creates it, or authorizes it, the citizen may acquire it, but he can do nothing more.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT RALEIGH.

The 20th of May at the capital of North Carolina will be a day long remembered. All things seemed to favor its splendid celebration. The day was perfect, the attendance greater than has been known on any public occasion in the State since 1865, and the oration by Col. Waddell beyond praise. We shall give this remarkable speech in full next week and comment upon it more at length.

Elsewhere are lists of the Veterans who went from this county and of the members of the Independent Company who attended. The latter famous corps was offered the post of honor at the head of the procession, but Major Vann had to decline that in order to fullfil his duty to the Veteran organizations whose especial escort the old Company had undertaken to be.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. Carlisle will vote for a republican before he will support a free coinage democrat. Let other members of the cabinet put themselves on record. How about Mr. Secretary Smith?

* * *

Chairman Clay of the Georgia Democratic Executive Committee has declared against monometalism of any sort, silver or gold, and in favor of bimetalism by means of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and this without waiting a moment longer for international action. He believes, as all sensible democrats do, that international action will never come until the United States forces it.

STATE DEMOCRATIC EX. COMMITTEE.

At a conference of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of North Carolina, held in Raleigh, May 20th, 1895, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published:

1st. That the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of the State of North Carolina, acting and speaking for and in behalf of the party, republish, reiterate and emphasize the declaration of the party made in the State Convention, August 8, 1894, in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

2d. That time and pressing events have proven the wisdom of this latest declaration of the party on this all absorbing question, and we appeal to the Democratic press and people of the State to give to it their loyal, open and aggressive support.

3rd. That in advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the Government of the United States we are not asking any favors or concession from any one, but are simply demanding that the great wrong done the masses of the American people by the Republican party in 1873 be undone and that silver be restored to the position it occupied from the foundation of our Government up to the perpetration of that great Republican crime.

4th. That in our judgment the immediate resumption of the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the government of the United States as it existed prior to 1873 without waiting one moment for the co-operation and without reference to the conduct or policy of any nation on earth is the great duty that now confronts the American people, and we appeal to all men of every shade of political opinion in North Carolina who believe as we do that the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver means the restoration of prosperity to our homes to join with us in the great battle of 1896, which we intend to wage to wipe out the Republican crime of 1873, and to secure for our beloved old State good laws and government.

5th. That we send greetings to our Democratic brethren of Illinois, thanking them for the bold, open and aggressive stand they have taken in favor of the immediate resumption of the coinage of silver and we send them our assurances of our hearty sympathy and co-operation in 1896.

6th. That regarding the question of the resumption of the free and unlimited coinage of silver as the overshadowing one in American politics we urge that such action be taken by the various bimetalic leagues as will open the way to a union of the friends of silver coinage in their support of a candidate for the Presidency and candidates for Congress who can be relied upon to stand by the people in their great struggle for financial emancipation from the evils of the single gold standard.

7. That while we concede the right of every citizen of the State to go as a delegate to the so-called sound-money convention, to be held in Memphis this week, or to be represented by delegates thereto, we at the same time protest that in so doing they do not represent the Democratic sentiment of this State.

An Object Lesson.

Said President William G. Raoul, of the Mexican National railroad, who is passing through this country on his way to Europe, to a reporter, the other day:

"When I meet the English directors of the Mexican National railroad, I will have to emphasize the points made in my last annual report, in which, accounting for the dividends paid when so many American railroads had failed to earn them, I attributed it to the impetus given to business in that country by the use of silver for money. For four years successively, during which time American roads have failed to pay dividends, in the face of an exchange of 2 to 1 to meet our fixed foreign charges, the Mexican National has netted a profit of $300,000 or over each year.

"The use of the silver dollar has stimulated every industry, and there is a continued movement of prosperity in that country. The charge made in some American papers that 60 cents worth of silver cannot be legislated into $1 of coined money comes with poor grace from those who actually legislated away 40 per cent. of the value of the silver dollar, or, to put it in another form, from those who legislated the gold to a value of $1.80. If legislation can do the one thing it can do the other.

"There is a great deal of false teaching with regard to the relative value of the two metals. During the first half of this century there was produced in the world 78 per cent. of silver and 22 per cent. of gold. During this time practical parity was maintained at the ratio of 15½ to 1; the variation above and below that ratio being rarely 5 per cent. From 1850 to 1881 there was largely more gold than silver produced, the lines meeting and crossing in the latter year, since which time more silver than gold has been produced. As accounting for the fall of silver in this period, it was demonetized in 1873, when there was less silver than gold in the world. From that year to 1892 the excess of silver production over gold has not exceeded 5 per cent. In 1892 the total production of the world of both metals for the preceding 100 years was: Gold, $5,635,000,000; silver, $5,104,000,000. This effectually disposes of the statement that silver was becoming a drug on the market, and proves that the natural order of production takes full care of the question of parity with but very little legislation.

"The fight is now between the people who are engaged in productive work, who want the maintenance of silver as co equal money of final payment, and the unproductive hoaders of money, whose only avocation is that of usury, and who want all their money stamped gold, under the fostering care of governmental protection, of which the farmer and the artisan are deprived. It will be a hard fight, with the gold men willing to spend millions of money to retain control of the American government."

Free silver, southern mills and the Nicaragua canal will again make cotton king.

The Income Tax Unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court has declared the Income Tax unconstitutional by a vote of 5 to 4, Justice Jackson declaring for its validity.

In delivering the opinion of the court, Chief Justice Fuller said:

"Whenever this court is required to pass upon the validity of an act of Congress as tested by the fundamental law enacted by the people, the duty imposed demands in its discharge the utmost deliberation and care, and invokes the deepest sense of responsibility. And this is especially so when the question involves the exercise of a governmental power and brings into consideration as vitally affected by the decision, that complex system of Government, so sagaciously framed to secure and perpetuate 'an indestructible union, composed of indestructible States.' We have, therefore, with an anxious desire to omit nothing which might in any degree tend to elucidate the questions submitted, and aided by further able arguments embodying the fruits of elaborate research, carefully re-examined these cases with the result that, while our former conclusions remain unchanged, their scope must be enlarged by the acceptance of their logical consequences. The very nature of the Constitution as observed by Chief Justice Marshall, in one of his greatest judgments, 'requires that only its great outlines should be marked, its important objects designated, and the minor ingredients which compose those objects be deduced from the nature of the objects themselves.'

"In considering this question we must not forget that it is a Constitution that we are expounding. As heretofore stated, the Constitution divided Federal taxation into two great classes—the class of direct taxes and the class of duties, imposts and excises—and prescribed two rules which qualified the grant of power to each class. The power to lay direct taxes apportioned among the several States in proportion to their representation in the popular branch of Congress, a representation based on population as ascertained by the census, was plenary and absolute; but to lay direct taxes without apportionment was forbidden. The power to lay duties, imposts and excises was subject to the qualification that the imposition must be uniform throughout the United States.

"Our previous decision was confined to the consideration of the validity of the tax on the income from real estate, and on the income tax from municipal bonds. The question thus limited was whether such taxation was direct or not in the meaning of the Constitution, and the court went no farther, as to the tax on the income from real estate, than to hold that it fell within the same class as the source whence the income was derived, that is, that a tax upon the realty and a tax upon the receipts therefrom were alike direct; while as to the income from municipal bonds, that could not be taxed because of want of power to tax the source, and no reference was made to the nature of the tax as being direct or indirect.

"We are now permitted to broaden the field of inquiry, and to determine to which of the two great classes a tax upon a person's entire income, whether derived from rents, or products, or otherwise, of real estate, or from bonds, stocks, or other forms of personal property, belongs; and we are unable to conclude that the enforced subtraction from the yield of all the owner's real or personal property, in the manner prescribed, is so different from a tax upon the property itself, that it is not a direct, but an indirect tax in the meaning of the Constitution.

"We know of no reason for holding otherwise than that the words 'direct taxes' on the one hand, and 'duties, imposts and excises' on the other, were used in the Constitution in their natural and obvious sense; nor, in arriving at what those terms embrace, do we perceive any ground for enlarging them beyond or narrowing them within their natural and obvious import at the time the Constitution was framed and ratified.

"And, passing from the text, we regard the conclusion reached as inevitable, when the circumstances which surrounded the convention and controlled its action and the views of those who adopted the Constitution are considered."

The Chief Justice then reviewed the history of the struggle in the constitutional convention as to the power to be granted the Government in the matter of laying taxes, the views of early constitutional writers and expounders and the early decisions of the court, and continued:

"The Constitution prohibits any direct tax, unless in proportion to numbers as ascertained by the census, and in the light of the circumstances to which we have referred, is it not an evasion of that prohibition to hold that a general unapportioned tax imposed upon all property owners in respect of their property is not direct, in the meaning of the Constitution but, confined to the income therefrom?

"Whatever the speculative views of political economists or revenue reformers may be, can it be properly held that the constitution, taken in its plain and obvious sense, and with due regard to the circumstances attending the formation of the Government, authorizes a general unapportioned tax on the products of the farm and the rents of real estate, although imposed merely because of ownership and with no possible means of escape from payment, as belonging to a totally different class from that which includes the property from whence the income proceeds?

"Nor can we perceive any ground why the same reasoning does not apply to capital in personality held for the purpose of income or ordinarily yielding income, and to the income therefrom. All the real estate of the country and all its invested personal property are open to the direct operation of the taxing power if an apportionment be made according to the Constitution. The Constitution does not say that no direct tax shall be laid by apportionment on any other property than land; on the contrary, it forbids all unapportioned direct taxes, and we know of no warrant for excepting personal property from the exercise of the power, or any reason why an apportioned direct tax cannot be laid and assessed, as Mr. Gallatin said in his report when Secretary of the Treasury in 1812, 'upon the same objects of taxation on which the direct taxes levied under the authority of the State are laid and assessed.'

"According to the census the true valuation of real and personal property in the United States in 1890 was $65,037,091,197, of which real estate, with improvements thereon, made up $39,544,544,333. Of course, from the latter must be deducted, in applying these sections all unproductive property and all property whose net yield does not exceed $4,000, but even with such deductions, it is evident that the income from reality formed a vital part of the scheme for taxation embodied therein. If that be stricken out, and also the income from all invested personal property, bonds, stocks, investments of all kinds, it is obvious that by far the largest part of the anticipated revenue would be eliminated, and this would leave the burden of the tax to be borne by professions, trades, employments, or vocations, and in that way what was intended as a tax on capital would remain in substance a tax on occupations and labor. We cannot believe such was the intention of Congress. We do not mean to say that an act laying by apportionment a direct tax on all real estate and personal property, or the income tax thereof, might not also lay excise taxes on business, privileges, employments and vocations. But this is not such an act, and the scheme must be considered as a whole. Being invalid as to the greater part, and falling as the tax would, if any part were held valid, in a direction which could not have been contemplated except in connection with the taxation considered as an entirety, we are constrained to conclude that sections 27 to 37 inclusive of the act, which became a law without the signature of the President on August 28th, 1894, are wholly inoperative and void.

"Our conclusion, may, therefore, be summed up as follows:

"We adhere to the opinion already announced that taxes on real estate being undisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are equally direct taxes.

"We are of opinion that taxes on personal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes.

"The tax imposed by sections 27 to 37, inclusive of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and of personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore, unconstitutional and void, because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections constituting one entire scheme of taxation, are necessarily invalid."

Separate opinions were read by each of the dissenting justices beginning with Justice Harlan. Justice Jackson was the second to read his dissent. He concluded at 2:30 o'clock p. m., and went immediately to his hotel, feeling quite exhausted from his long stay in the court room.

HAMPTON AT FAYETTEVILLE IN '65.

The True Story.

"TOKAY," FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 19, 1895.

Editor Observer:—Pardon a correction of the account in your last issue of General Hampton's fight with an advanced squadron of the enemy in Fayetteville a few days before Johnston's surrender.

As he was my guest at the time your paper came out, and gave me the true version, it is but due to history that it should so appear.

The General says that he had ridden into town with a few of his staff and couriers (seven in all,) and was standing in front of the old hotel—now the LaFayette—just after *breakfast*, not dinner, when he was informed that a detachment of Federals had just entered the town. Immediately after, one of his couriers, a Mr. Scott, rode up and remarked: General, we can lick them, there are only about a hundred of them.

"Turning a street at right angles to the one fronting the hotel, we went on to the next one, across which the enemy were drawn up in double line, but a little back from the other. As my little squad turned the corner, they gave us a full volley, which did no harm. On the instant, I ordered a charge and we were amongst them. They broke and we pursued them half a mile into the country, after killing eleven and capturing twelve, or *vice versa*. A little later, Wheeler and Butler came in with their brigades, and we leisurely rode down to the river, crossed the bridge and burned it behind us. There was no thought of flight by me or any of my little party. There was in town a detachment of some twenty raw cavalrymen, but they failed to support us."

Such is substantially General Hamptou's account of this heroic little fight, to me. His well known modesty prevented his putting in claim for his share of personal prowess in that glorious scrimmage, and it required no little pumping on my part to draw forth the admission: "Well I did kill two and took one a prisoner."

That traditional shot of his at long range from the market-house to the vicinity of the present court-house, is, I regret to say, purely mythical, as is that theatrical shot ascribed to him by your informant under the belly of his horse, and his precipitate escape thereafter.

Respectfully,

W. J. GREEN.

Autocracy.

Wilmington Dispatch.]

There have been many moves on the political chess-board of late that would create surprise if such a thing were not out of order.

The present chief executive of the United States was elected by a certain party to carry out the views voiced by its platform. At the time of his election those who supported him believed that he would faithfully (if possible) redeem the pledges made to the people in that platform, and gave to him a cordial support. Whether he has done this, or attempted to do it, his record will show.

Mr. Cleveland has been a great stickler for what he calls civil service reform. Mr. Cleveland has also given this civil service reform of his a new meaning from that understood by the people. He has persisted in keeping in office strong political enemies, and keeping out of office strong political friends. He has lately signified his intention of adding a new feature to this superlatively beautiful reform by turning out, not those who disagreed with and voted against him at the polls in 1892, but those who supported him at that time, simply because they dare entertain and express opinions in regard to party policy different from those entertained by him.

Mr. Cleveland is neither a republican, mugwump, nor democrat, but an autocrat.

Colored Normal School.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 17, 1895.

To the Board of Managers State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present you herewith my report for the school month ending May 17, 1895:

Males enrolled, 42; females, 64. Total, 106. Daily average attendance, 85.

The closing exercises of this institution took place on Tuesday and Thursday afternoon. Both exercises were well attended and the students reflected credit upon themselves on both occasions.

Four students who had completed the course of study were awarded diplomas, to-wit: Hattie L. Hogans, Roena B. Jacobs, Mary E. Barney and Sarah B. Williams.

The following students have their names on the Roll of Honor for meritorious conduct, viz: George Barnes, A. S. Ford, Charles Halliday, Maggie Williams, R. D. Drake, Emma Gill, A. N. Seurlock, W. S. Kelly, Katie Elliott, Della F. Jordan, Hattie Kelly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. WILLIAMS, Principal.

"Mothers' Friend" Cures Rising Breast.

I have been a midwife for many years, and in each case where "MOTHERS' FRIEND" was used it accomplished wonders and shortened labor and lessened pain. It is the best remedy for RISING OF THE BREAST known, and worth the price for that alone.

Mrs. M. M. Brewster, Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by Express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Mr. Elliott Daingerfield in Louisville.

Louisville Courier Journal.

Elliott Daingerfield, of New York, talked about art, its expression and development, to a large audience at the Girl's High School last night. The lecture was the third in the series under the auspices of the Girl's High School Alumnae.

Mr. Peyton N. Clarke introduced Mr. Daingerfield in an appropriate manner and the speaker of the evening came forward on the rostrum and took his seat in a large arm-chair. Mr. Daingerfield is a tall, pale man, with clear cut features. When at rest he would probably not command a second glance from anyone, but when he begins to talk his face lights up wonderfully.

By way of preface last night he said that he preferred to talk seated in a chair, in order to preserve as far as possible the informal character of his talk. He did not call it a lecture. His language is elegant and his manner graceful.

"What is art?" he said. "The answers are as numerous as the flowers that spring along the wayside." Some of the answers, he said, given by scholarly men were: "Art is harmony." "Art is unity." "Art is fitness." "All these definitions are synonymous," said the speaker.

Then he told how one of the greatest artists of the country had come to him on one occasion and with the light of a conqueror in his eye told him that he thought he had solved the mystery. His definition was: "Art is the endeavor on the part of mind, mind being the creative faculty, to express through the senses the great principles of unity." But after pondering over this definition long and patiently the speaker said he was not satisfied with it.

"I am going to use the word God. Any of you who do not like to use the expression may substitute Creator, potential energy or any expression that you believe conveys the idea of a supreme creative power. I will give you my definition of art. Art is a principle flowing out of God, through certain men and women, through which they perceive and understand the beautiful."

After this definition he launched into a review of art from the earliest ages to the present time. Passing lightly over Tabal Cain, the first artificer in brass he touched upon ancient Babylon and then dwelt a short while on early Egyptian art. Then he told of the art of Ancient Greece. He talked of Homer and his Iliad, and of Phidias, the farther of architecture. Then he passed to Italy. He glowed over the painting and sculpture of Florence and told how, when the renaissance died out in Italy, it spread over Western Europe in great waves. He spoke of the artists of Germany, France, Spain and England and how the wave of art kept spreading westward. He was confident, he said, that America would yet have the greatest art schools in the world.

Mr. Daingerfield thus admonished his auditors: "Art is a language. If we can not speak that language we should at least try to understand it. Cultivate a love for the beautiful. In so doing you are cultivating a love for art. When in the presence of a work of art do not decide anything for yourself. Let the voice of the artist speak to you through his work."

To art lovers or to any man or woman who would care to think, the talk of Mr. Daingerfield was certainly a lesson in art that can be pondered over to advantage. He speaks again to-night on George Inness, the greatest of American painters, one of whose disciples Mr. Daingerfield is. The Alumnæ of the Girls' High School are to be congratulated on having secured an artist like Mr. Daingerfield to talk to art lovers in Louisville.

A Division Predicted.

Raleigh News and Observer, May 4, '95.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 26.

To the Editor of the News and Observer:

If the great issue in the next political campaign is the financial question, it seems to me to be suicidal in Democracy to wait until next year to draw the lines and prepare for battle. Defeat will then be inevitable; nothing can prevent it. Democracy pretending to stand together until 1896 and then divide, as it surely will divide, will be defeated by a minority party as it was in 1860. Then I say let the lines be drawn now. Let those who favor free silver at 16 to 1 stand upon one side and those who are opposed stand upon the other. I stand upon the side of silver. I rejoice that I can do so and stand upon the State and National Democratic platforms for there is no doubt about the State platform and if the National platform does not declare for free silver it is a fraud and I was misled and induced to support it believing that it did. As for myself I can neither support a man for President whose position on the silver question is doubtful, or party the platform of which is so worded that it can be misconstrued or misunderstood.

J. H. FLEMING.

Machinists for Free Silver.

At the national convention of machinists held at Cincinnati on Saturday a unanimous (unofficial) declaration of the delegates was made for free silver.

Pulmonary consumption, in its early stages, may be checked by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops the distressing cough, soothes irritation of the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

It is a fortunate day for a man when he first discovers the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood-purifier. With this medicine, he knows he has found a remedy upon which he may rely, and that his life-long malady is at last conquered. Has cured others, will cure you.

A NEW DECEPTION.

which the people of the South are resenting, is the efforts of some to sell them imitations for the real Simmons Liver Regulator, because they make more money by the imitation; and they care little that they swindle the people in selling them an inferior article. It's the money they are after, and the people can look out for themselves. Now this is just what the people are doing, and merchants are having a hard time trying to get people to take the stuff they offer them in place of Simmons Liver Regulator—which is the "King of Liver Medicines," because it never fails to give relief in all liver troubles. Be sure that you get Simmons Liver Regulator. You know it by the same old stamp of the Red Z on the package. It has never failed you, and people who have been persuaded to take something else have always come back again to The Old Friend. Better not take anything else but that made by J. H. ZEILIN & Co., Philadelphia.

AVOID Bulk Soda!

Bad soda spoils good flour.

Pure soda—the best soda, comes only **in packages.**

bearing this trade mark

It costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour—always keeps soft. Beware of imitation trade marks and labels, and **insist on packages**

bearing these words—

ARM AND HAMMER SODA

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

The President Continues His Tyrannical Way.

A Washington telegram of May 17th, says:

President Cleveland to-day appointed Elmer Adams, of St. Louis, United States Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, in the place of Samuel Priest, resigned. Neither of the Missouri Senators, Vest and Cockrell, knew Priest was going to resign, nor were they consulted when the resignation was accepted and Adams selected. Senator Vest is very angry. Senator Cockrell is in Missouri. His friends predict that his wrath will equal that of his colleague when he hears the news. Adams was recommended by ex-Gov. Francis and Circuit Judges Thayer, Cauldwell and Sanborn.

[Thus our tyrant President proceeds in his disregard of the spirit of the Constitution. Decency at least would require that he consult the Missouri senators whom the law has endued with an important part of the appointing power.]

Impure blood causes pimples, hives, boils and eruptions of the skin. Johnson's Sarsaparilla and Celery purifies the blood and eradicates all blood poison. Large bottles, 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

S. F. Yinger, Dewart, Pa., writes: Mr Haring of this place has used your remedy for the Piles and recommends it very highly. He gave me your address. I would like to know on what terms and price you sell to dealers Let me hear from you and oblige. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Sciatica Cured.

Wm. Price, Luttsville, Mo., writes: "I was afflicted with Sciatic Rheumatism, and had lost the use of one arm and one leg for nine years. I went to Hot Springs, and also tried different doctors, but found no cure until I tried Botanic Blood Balm. It made me sound and well. I am well known in this community." See advertisement elsewhere.—*Adv.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containg nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

Perfect Health.

Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce

A Vigorous Body.

For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The INDUSTRIA CUBANA, a genuine Cuban hand-made Key West, unflavored, long Havana filled, 5 cent cigar. Also my usual line of choice brands, including "After Hours," "Saborosa," Straiton & Storms' "Principe," Traylor's "Conqueror," "Little Solon Shingle," etc, etc. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

The GÆLIC with a reputation second to no Soda Fountain in North Carolina, is in full blast for the Summer. Such new drinks as are considered worthy of patronage will be kept on hand. The old stand-bys will be dispensed in perfection. By skill and care in manufacturing Syrups and Soda Water we hope to merit the liberal patronage heretofore received. H. R. HORNE.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONDUCTED by C. W. ELLIOTT will in the future be conducted under the firm name and style of C. W. ELLIOTT & Co., on and after this 19th day of April.

THE FINEST IMPROVED POLAND CHINA and O. I. C. Hogs raised. We have also Essex and Red Jerseys. All stock registered. Correspondence solicited.

RIVERSIDE FARM,
Ore Hill, N. C.

History of the Last Legislature.

Buy one. Only ten Cents.

A neat, attractive pamphlet 160 pages, with ornamental cover, devoted to the record of the last Legislature, the worst Legislature, save that of 1868, ever assembled in the State. This book gives its record plainly and truthfully. It gives facts and names and is thoroughly reliable. It has been prepared by some of the best Democratic writers in the State.

Every patriot, every citizen and every Democrat should have a copy.

Price 10 cents per copy, postpaid. Lower prices by the hundred. If not on sale at bookstore or drugstore, address,

E. M. UZZELL,
Printer and Binder,
5-16-95 2m Raleigh, N. C.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

MEN CANNOT Appreciate :: Bargains

NOT MORE THAN 500 TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE WONDERFUL VALUES OFFERED IN

Negligee Shirts and Shoes.

The attention of our lady patrons is respectfully called to the following

BARGAINS:

A beautiful line of Crepons, former price 12½ and 15 cts., will sell for only 10 cts.

75 cts. all-wool Henrietta in Black and Colors 50 cts.

50 cts. grade for 35.

30 cts. grade for 25.

A LOVELY LINE OF

Colored Dress Goods

IMITATING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN SILK AND WOOL FABRICS.

These goods are well worth 15 cts., will sell for 8½ cts.

EVERY LADY HAS A WEAKNESS FOR TOWELS. NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO INDULGE AS A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE FOLLOWING PRICES WILL CONVINCE YOU:

12½ cts. Towels at
15 " " "
20 " " "
25 " " "
35 " " "

Bargains in Ladies' Vests

$1.00 All Silk Vest for
75c. Half Silk Vest for
62½c. Lisle Thread
35c. " "
12½c. Vest for

Hosiery for Ladies, Children and Men.

In this line the stock is full and complete; too varied to quote prices, but will be sold wonderfully cheap.

Hamburg Edgings—a job lot sold exactly half the former price.

Also great bargains in Laces.

Do you ever use Glycerole? This only shoe polish that will not damage the shoe, as there is no acid or other in the manufacture—only *blacking* and We will sell this polish for only 15 former price 25 cts.

Dotted Swiss—a beautiful line of Ground Dot

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MAY 23, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—H. W. Lilly.
LIDDELL COMPANY—10,000.
NOTICE—C. W. Broadfoot and others.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—H. W. Lilly.
"THE ONE NIGHT ROACH EXTERMINATOR."
C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY—Change of Schedule.
FRANK THORNTON—When Folks "Have Company."
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON—"Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier."

Rose & Leak are moving this week to their new store Hay street, next to Tillinghast's crockery store.

Lafayette Thomas, a colored boy, was jailed yesterday morning at one o'clock for robbing the mail.

The "Big Six" and L. M. A. Band youths will tender an open air Concert Friday afternoon at 6 o'clock, at the L. M. A. grounds complimentary to the visitors.

Mrs. Caroline Arnett died in Campbellton Sunday morning in her 70th year. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, from which she was buried Monday evening.

Over five hundred and fifty people were on the special train which pulled out from the C. F. & Y. V. depot Monday morning for Raleigh. Over three hundred of these were from Fayetteville.

On account of the Episcopal Convention a special train will leave Wilmington next Sunday (26th) at 7 A. M., arriving here at 10 A. M. Returning, leave here at 5 P. M. and arrive at Wilmington at 8 P. M.

Our thanks are due Mr. A. G. Lindsay, of this county, for an invitation to the Commencement Exercises of the Thompson School at Siler City, May 26th, 27th and 28th. Mr. Lindsay is one of the Marshals.

An interesting account will be found on the fourth page of the surrender of the Hubbard brothers, of Clinton, Sampson county, to the authorities of Jacksonville, Fla., for the killing of Percy Lines. We will publish an account of the trial when it takes place.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

There will be a meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at 8:30 o'clock to-night. Addresses will be made by Rev. T. M. N. George, of New Bern, Rev. Robt. Strange, of Wilmington, and Messrs. Silas McBee, of New York, and S. S. Nash, of Tarboro.

Every one is invited to attend, but *young men* especially.

Off to the Pen.

Sheriff Geddie and Deputy Sheriff Autry took the following convicts to the penitentiary last Saturday: Albert E. Shaw, white, one year for embezzlement, Robert R. Harden, Boyd Bethea and David Dixon, all colored, one year each for larceny. Deputy sheriff Autry informs us that there are eleven persons now in jail, four serving sentence, and one crazy woman.

Lucy Brown, a colored woman was crossing the A. C. L. trestle over Cross Creek near the old distillery bridge Tuesday evening when some one shouted to her that a train was coming. In turning to look back she lost her balance and pitched headforemost into the creek below. When picked up she was unconscious and was found to have received serious though not necessarily fatal injures.

A Respected Colored Man Dead.

Frank Nelson, 56 years of age, a prominent colored man of this city, died suddenly Thursday afternoon of apoplexy. For a number of years he was a valued workman at the McKethan carriage works, and at the time of his death was one of Jas. R. McNeill & Son's right hand men. He was a good man and his death is mourned by both white and colored. He leaves a wife and four children.

At Lumber Bridge Commencement.

The following ladies and gentlemen were in attendance at the closing exercises of Lumber Bridge High School last week: Mrs. Ann McGeachy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McArthur, Misses Martha Brown, Fannie B. McPherson, Mamie Brown, Katharine McPherson, Nan McNeill; Messrs. R. M. Prior, A. J. Cook, Gus Rose, H. McGeachy, John Thomson, W. M. McPherson, Leighton McPherson.

Dropped Dead in a Boat.

While fishing in the Cape Fear River last Friday night Mr. Jno. Overton dropped dead from heart disease. Some one standing on the bank heard a scuffling followed by a groan, and immediately put out in a boat to ascertain the trouble. When he reached the boat he found Mr. Overton stretched out in the bottom dead. Several shad were also in the boat. He was a brave soldier in the Confederate army, serving in Company B. 56th Regiment, and a good citizen.

Mr. R. W. Fisher, of the Treasurer's office of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, left on Monday for Martinsville, Henry county Va., to be married to Miss Ella Redd, on the morning of the 22nd. He was accompanied by Mr. Furlong, of the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk R. R. and Rev. Mr. Sutton, of Fayetteville.

After the ceremony, the newly wedded pair expected to leave via Norfolk and Western R. R. to make a tour of the northern cities. We wish them every happiness.

We regret to learn that Mr. J. J. Croswell, of this city, was taken sick at the residence of his brother, Mr. W. J. Croswell, in Wilmington, Sunday. Mrs. Croswell left Monday to attend him.

THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual convention of the "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society" of the Methodist Conference of North Carolina meets in Hay Street Methodist Church to-night and will continue in session until Monday. Thirty or forty detegates from abroad are expected here to-day or to-morrow. The following is the program of exercises:

MAY 23—27. THURSDAY, 8:30 P. M.
Voluntary Choir.
Devotional Exercises.
Music.
Address of Welcome—Mrs. R. A. Willis.
Response—Mrs. Moorman, of Washington.
Music.
Address of Welcome to "Bright Jewels"—Miss Pauline Cole.
Response—Miss Fannie Corbett, of Wilmington.
Music.
Annual Address of President.
Announcements.
Doxology and Benediction.

FRIDAY, May 24, 9 A. M.
Preliminary Meeting.
10 A. M.—Devotional Exercises.
Roll Call.
Minutes of Opening Session.
Minutes of Ex-Meeting in Raleigh in March.
Reports.
Paper on "Systematic Giving"—Miss Mary Pescud.
Appointing of Committees.
Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Devotional Exercises.
Paper "Claims of Woman's Missionary Advocate"—Miss Blanche Fentress.
Reports, &c.
8 P. M.—Devotional Exercises.
Address of Fraternal Delegates.
Report of Corresponding Secretary.
Report of Treasurer.
Music.
Paper by Mrs. L. W. Crawford.
Adjournment.

SATURDAY, May 25, 10 A. M.
Music by "Bright Jewels."
Devotional Exercises.
Roll Call.
Minutes of Previous Session.
Report of Superintendent of "Bright Jewel Work"—Mrs. L. L. Hendren.
Reports from "Bright Jewels."
Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Devotional Exercises.
Reports of "Bright Jewels" (continued).
Discussions on "Methods of Work."
Adjournment.
8 P. M.—Missionary Love Feast.

SUNDAY, May 26, 11 A. M.
Annual Sermon by Rev. Langhorne Leitch, followed by the Communion.

AFTERNOON.
Address to "Bright Jewels" by Rev. L. J. Holden.
8 P. M.—Sermon by ——

MONDAY, May 27.
Closing Exercises.

FAYETTEVILLE AT RALEIGH.

Fayetteville was splendidly represented at the great celebration in Raleigh on Monday. Here is an indication of what outsiders thought of her military contribution, which we find in the Raleigh News and Observer:

"I dote on the Fayetteville Light Infantry," said a lady yesterday as that splendid company passed by. "It is the best drilled company I ever saw, and is ever at the front. It is true to the Lost Cause, and its gray uniform is a badge of honor."

ROLL OF THE F. I. L. I.

The following were the members of the Independent Company who went to Raleigh:

Major J. C. Vann.
Captain E. L. Pemberton.
" B. R. Huske.
" T. T. McGilvary.
" W. C. McDuffie, Jr.
Sergeant Leighton Huske.
" J. G. Hollingsworth.
" J. H. Robinson, Jr.
" J. H. Culbreth.
" J. B Tillinghast.
Corporal N. H. McGeachy.
" W. A. McMillan.
" Marsden Haigh.

PRIVATES.

Stephen Barden,	D. S. Maultsby,
J. B. Broadfoot,	W. M. Martin,
G. A. Burns,	J. A. Martin,
W. F. Campbell,	D. J. Kennedy,
A. M. Campbell,	J. S. McNeill,
C. L. Campbell,	A. W. Parks,
J. D. Everett,	H. H. Preston,
E. E. Gorham,	M. Roby,
R. G. Haigh,	G. M. Rose,
E. J. Hale, Jr.,	Robert Strange,
R. L. Holland,	M. A. Tiller,
J. C. Huske, Jr.,	Thos. Thornton,
W. B. Ledbetter,	J. W. Waters,
J. H. Ledbetter,	Sam Widdifield,
T. H. Maultsby,	J. A. Worth.

BAND.

D. Wemyss, Leader,	E. Watson,
J. Crews,	Philip Haigh,
A. Novitzy,	William Robeson,
J. Warwick,	William McKethan,
H. Sheetz,	A. H. Slocomb, Jr.,
M. McKinnon,	John Clark.
John Yerex,	W. Wemyss,
Henry Sedberry,	David Jones.
H. Atkinson,	

THE VETERANS.

Following were the Confederate Veterans who went:

CAMP FAYETTEVILLE No. 1.

E. J. Hale, Commander.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.,	1st Lieut.	Commander.
A. B. Williams,	2d "	"
J. A. McArthur.	4th "	"
G. H. Hall, Adjutant.		
J. H. Currie.	M. J. Graham,	
A. D. McGill,	J. A. McPherson,	
J. W. Sellars,	H. R. Horne,	
J. W. Atkinson,	J. W. Carroll,	
J. B. Starr,	J. B. Smith,	
J. A. Pemberton,	S. C. Rankin,	
W. J. Green,	J. N. Prior.	
D. H. Ray,	J. W. McLauchlin,	
W. W. Cole,	Neill McNeill,	
Jno. T. McKay,	David Watkins,	
W. B. Draughon,	J. Marshal Williams,	
N. W. Ray,	W. W. Autry	
Jas. Walker,		

Ladies' Memorial Association.

Mrs. J. B. Smith, the Secretary, requests us to state that there will be a meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association at the residence of Mrs. A. A. McKethan on Friday, May 31st, 1895, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The election of officers will take place, and matters of importance to the Association will be considered, and it is desired to have a full meeting.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

The Twelfth Annual Council of the Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina convenes in St. John's Church in this city to-morrow. The occasion derives additional importance from the fact that it is the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration as a Priest, in this same old Church of St. John's, of Dr. Watson, the Bishop of the Diocese. Hither, also, has journeyed, all the way from Memphis, the Bishop's old friend and colaborer, the Reverend Dr. Patterson, a distinguished divine whose career runs back to the beginning of the war and whose name is held in reverence by many thousands of Carolinian soldiers. Dr. Patterson will preach the "Anniversary Sermon" on Sunday.

Following is the

ORDER OF SERVICES.

FRIDAY MORNING.
Opening of Council at 10 A. M.
Regular morning service at 11 A. M. Sermon by Bishop Cheshire.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
Business meeting.

FRIDAY NIGHT.
Missionary meeting.

SATURDAY.
Early Communion 7:30.
Rest of the day devoted to business.

SUNDAY.
Jubilee service at 11 A. M.
The rite of confirmation will be administered during this service. The anniversary sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Memphis, Tennessee.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.
Service with sermon.

SUNDAY NIGHT.
Services at 8:30 o'clock at St. John's and also the Presbyterian Church which has been very kindly put at the disposal of the Convention.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

TRINITY PARISH, BEAUFORT COUNTY.
Delegates—Frederick Eberstein, R. T. Wilson, Fredrick Wolfenden, W. H. Patrick.
Alternate Delegates—W. R. Bright, S. B. Archbell, John R. Hughes, W. S. Bernard.

ROCKFISH PARISH, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Delegates—C. B. Creel, E. Wishart, G. C. Biggs, N. W. Adams.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH, WILMINGTON.
Delegates—Gabriel Holmes, Washington Catlett, H. G. Smallbones, Chas. Humphreys.
Alternate Delegates—T. Wright Meares, Geo. S. LeGrand, Berry Gleaves, J. C. Munds.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH, EDENTON.
Delegates—Wm. B. Shepard, Frank Wood, Thomas Thompson, Minton H. Dixon.
Alternate Delegates—Metrah Makely, Herbert H. Page, Edward S. Smith, John G. Wood.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH, WILMINGTON.
Delegates—R. H. Pickett, T. C. James, W. G. McRae, DuBrutz Cutlar.
Alternate Delegates—Dr. W. D. McMillan, S. T. Ashe, R. C. Cantwell, V. Hall.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH, PITT COUNTY.
Delegates—G. F. Smith, J. T. Worthington, J. L. Tucker, Walter Mewborn.
Alternate Delegates—E. E. Powell, W. J. Laughinghouse, J. E. May, W. J. Kilpatrick.

ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH, GOLDSBORO.
Delegates—John H. Hill, Daniel W. Hurtt, Lotte W. Humphrey, David R. Kornegay.
Alternate Delegates—H. F. Price, John H. Hill, Jr., Lemuel A. Faust, Benj. F. Arrington.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH, EDENTON.
Delegate—Anderson Lewton.
Alternate Delegate—James H. Reeves.

ST. DAVID'S PARISH, SCUPPERNONG.
Delegates—S. S. Woodley, Dr. W. H. Hardison, Henry W. Bateman, E. F. Swain.
Alternate Delegates—A. L. Cohoon, A. G. Walker, T. A. Swain, H. Gilliam Sykes.

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH, NEW BERNE.
Delegates—Edward K. Bishop, Graham Daves, William H. Oliver, George H. Roberts.
Alternate Delegates—Henry R. Bryan, Daniel T. Carraway, John J. Disosway, Owen H. Guion.

ST. THOMAS'S PARISH, BATH.
Delegates—Sam F. Alligood, J. A. H. Tankard, J. T. Gaylord.

ZION PARISH, BEAUFORT COUNTY.
Delegates—A. N. Cutler, C. C. N. Cutler, Jas. H. Braddy, John McD. Alligood.
Alternate Delegates—L. H. Cutler, J. S. Cutler, C. E. Tankard, Jas. H. Alligood.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH, FAYETTEVILLE.
Delegates—E. J. Hale, F. R. Rose, W. J. Green, T. D. Haigh.
Alternate Delegates—R. P. Buxton, Andrew Broadfoot, Chas. Haigh, J. C. MacRae.

ST. MARK'S PARISH, WILMINGTON.
Delegates—J. G. Norwood, J. J. Geyer.
Alternate Delegates—J. O. Nixon, Rob't McDonald.

ST. CYPRIAN'S PARISH, NEW BERNE.
Delegates—John G. Banton, James C. Green, Israel Harris, Jr., John T. York.
Alternate Delegates—H. G. Bryan, C. M. Sanders, L. R. Selby, H. W. Thompson.

GRACE CHURCH PARISH, PLYMOUTH.
Delegates—Thos. S. Armistead, J. W. Banks, Clarence Latham, L. P. Hornthal.
Alternate Delegates—Dr. W. H. Ward, Hallett S. Ward, Clyde Owens, Wm. C. Bowen.

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH, ELIZABETH CITY.
Delegates—Hon. J. W. Albertson, D. B. Bradford, Dr. W. W. Griggs, J. B. Ford.
Alternate Delegates—W. M. Baxter, E. Ehringhaus, Dr. J. B. Griggs, W. J. Griffin.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH, BEAUFORT.
Delegates—Jas. C. Davis, J. R. Gibble, C. A. Clawson, Jr., C. F. Delamar.
Alternate Delegates—J. L. Gibble, N. L. Carrow, Geo. B. Copes, Alonza Thomas.

ST. THOMAS'S PARISH, CUMBERLAND CO.
Delegates—James B. Huske, James M. Pearce, Weldon Huske, T. H. McLean.
Alternate Delegates—Walter A. Tillinghast, Wm. Hybart.

ST. JAMES'S PARISH, WILMINGTON.
Delegates—Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Wm. Calder, Norwood Giles, W. L. DeRosset.
Alternate Delegates—Dr. Robert Jewett, D. H. Lippitt, I. V. Grainger. Wm. H. Green.

ST. PETER'S PARISH, GATES CO.
Delegate—William Nelson, Jr.
Alternate Delegate—T. H. Lassiter.

ST. THOMAS'S PARISH, WINDSOR.
Delegates—E. W. Gray, E. W. Pugh, G. W. Capehart.
Alternate Delegates—E. S. Askew, J. A. Grant, Francis D. Winston.

HOLY TRINITY PARISH, HERTFORD.
Delegates—C. W. Wood, T. G. Skinner, J. L. Skinner.
Alternate Delegates—W. G. Gaither, Wm. Nixon, F. Picard.

ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH, FAYETTEVILLE.
Delegates—Isaac B. Hall, D. Buxton, Prof. G. H. Williams, F. P. Williston.
Alternate Delegates—G. A. Elliott, A. H. Dunn, S. T. Evans, W. B. Brown.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH, GREENVILLE.
Delegates—R. R. Cotten, Dr. Wm. B. Brown. Charles Skinner, F. M. Hodgens.
Alternate Delegates—W. B. Brown, Maj. Henry Harding, Dr. Jno. Brown, W. F. Morrill.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH, HYDE CO.
Delegates—J. C. Meland, W. P. Midyett, O. T. Credle, W. R. Gibbs.
Alternate Delegates—H. S. Gibbs, D. M. Watson, D. G. Sadler, Sam'l T. Gaskins.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH, CLINTON.
Delegates—J. A. Ferrell, T. M. Lee, Owen Holmes, D. M. Partrick.
Alternate Delegates—W. S. Micks, T. M. Ferrell, A. Holmes.

ST. PETER'S PARISH, WASHINGTON.
Delegates—E. S. Hoyt, Dr. W. A. Blount, E. K. Willis, Macon Bonner.
Alternate Delegates—W. B. Walling, W. B. Morton, J. G. Bragaw, T. Harvey Myers.

CHURCH OF ADVENT PARISH, WILLIAMSTON.
Delegates—Wilson G. Lamb, A. H. Smith, Jno. C. Lamb, T. A. Haughton.
Alternate Delegates—Jos. M. Sylvester, Jr., Wheeler Martin, H. J. Herrick, W. R. Fonden.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

From the admirable history of the Parish of St. John's written by the venerated Rector Emeritus, Dr. J. C. Huske, we learn that the public services of the Episcopal Church were first held in the town of Fayetteville in the month of January, 1817, by the Rev. Bethel Judd, D. D. Mr. Judd was a clergyman of the Church from the Diocese of Connecticut, who had come to the South for his health and had been residing in Wilmington as Rector of St. James's since 1814.

To John Winslow—son of the Rev. Edward Winslow, sometime a chaplain in the British army—who had removed from Boston to Fayetteville shortly after the Revolution, more than to any other single person, is the Church in Fayetteville indebted for its foundation.

At first the services of the Church were held in the old academy, a large building which stood on the lot next to the present church now occupied by the residence of Mr. Jesse K. Kyle. It was burned in the fire of 1831. Older residents of Fayetteville will recall Sam Mackey, a slave belonging to Mr. Winslow, who was sexton from the beginning in 1817 to his death in 1861.

It was the 9th of May, 1817, when St. John's Parish was organized by the election of a vestry. The state of North Carolina was first represented in the General Convention of the Church in the United States, in the same year, at the session held in Trinity Church, New York, from the 20th to the 27th of May.

Fayetteville was a place of great commercial importance in 1817 and was rapidly growing in population and wealth. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that notwithstanding the small number of Episcopalians who began the Church here, and the low cost of living in those days, the first Rector's salary was fixed at $1,500.

The Report of the Committee on the state of the Church, of the Diocese of North Carolina, in 1818, alluded to the fact that *young men* formed a principal part of the congregation of St. John's. This has characterized it ever since.

The persons present at the first communion, held shortly before the organization of the Parish, in 1817, were

1. Mrs. Charles Mallett.
2. Mr. Duncan McLeran.
3. Mr. John Abernathy.
4. Mr. David Ochiltree.
5. Mrs. Peter Mallett.
6. Mrs. Hugh Campbell.
7. Mrs. Winslow.
8. Mrs. Ochiltree.
9. Mr. Charles Chalmers.
10. Mr. Peter Mallett.
11. Mr. Raiford.
12. Mr. Philip Raiford.
13. Miss Betsy Winslow.
14. Mr. John Winslow.

The Rector, Mr. Judd, was made President of the Convention of 1817 which met in New Berne—the first Convention held in the Diocese after the commencement of the present century—and also of the next Convention, which met here April 2, 1818.

SUCCESSION OF THE RECTORS.

Following is a list of the Rectors of St. John's in the order of their succession:

1. Rev. Bethel Judd, 1817.
2. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, 1818.
3. Rev. William Hooper, 1822.
4. Rev. Henry M. Mason, 1825.
5. Rev. Philip B. Wiley, 1828.
6. Rev. Wm. Geo. Henry Jones, 1830.
7. Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, 1831.
8. Rev. J. C. Huske, 1851.
9. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, 1888.
10. Rev. Isaac W. Hughes, 1894.

Death of Mr. M. D. Clark.

Mr. M. D. Clark died at his home in Manchester Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock from Bright's disease. He has had an honored and useful career, having been the trusted agent of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad at that place for nearly 30 years. Mr. Clark was born in this county 56 years ago; and has resided here ever since, enjoying the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian church. Rev. Mr. Fairley conducted the funeral services in Manchester, and the body was brought to this city for burial yesterday evening, a large number of relatives and friends accompanying it. He leaves a widow and one child to whom we extend our sincerest sympathy.

Mr. Clark was a member of Co. F, Bethel Regiment.

A Keeper for the Cemetery.

A movement is on foot to carry out a suggestion made in the OBSERVER some time ago, that is to raise enough money by popular subscription or otherwise, to build a lodge at the entrance of the cemetery for a keeper who will be there night and day. Not until this is done will we be doing our duty to the memory of those who lay there.

We are indebted to Messrs. Geo. L. Brandt and Harry McDonald, of this city, both of whom are class officers of their college, for a handsome invitation to the commencement of Oak Ridge, May 26th, 27th and 28th.

Mr. E. W. Bristow, of South Carolina, stopped over here Tuesday on the way home from the unveiling. Mr. Bristow is a son-in-law of Mr. Chas. Kennedy.

People and their Movements.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks went to Savannah on business Sunday night.

Mr. Jno. D. Shaw, Jr., and Maxey L. John, of Laurinburg, were in the city last week.

His many friends were glad to see Dr. K. A. Blue, of Laurinburg, in the city last week.

Miss Annie Covington, of Bennettsville, passed through the city yesterday en route for home.

Mrs. Charles Rouse, of Georgetown, S. C., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wicker, on Dick street.

Mr. W. A. Bonitz, of the Goldsboro Argus, one of the most popular newspaper men in the State, is in the city.

Col. Peter Mallett, of New York, has been spending a few days with his nieces, the Misses Mallett, on Rowan street.

Miss Nobie Myrover returned home Monday from Gray's Creek, where she had been visiting friends.

Col. W. S. Cook and Capt. A. S. Robeson made a flying trip to Charleston on steamboat business this week.

Miss Bessie Gainey, assistant bookkeeper for the Odell Manufacturing Company at Concord, N. C., is home on a visit.

Dr. John Thames and wife left Tuesday for their home in Lexington, N. C., after a pleasant visit at Sherwood with their parents.

Rev. Mr. Edwards reports having had a splendid time in Washington. He says there were over one thousand delegates and about six thousand visitors attracted by the convention.

Gen. Wade Hampton, accompanied by Colonel Green, went Friday to Charleston, where General Hampton spoke. He is said to have received one of the biggest ovations ever tendered a man in the South. He returned with Colonel Green and passed the remainder of the week at Tokay, leaving Sunday night for Chicago, where he goes to make the principal address at the unveiling of the Confederate Monument there.

Special Rates.

On account of the Centennial Celebration and Annual Commencement of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill June 5th and 6th, the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad will sell tickets at the following rates: From Fayetteville, $4.90; Maxton, $6.20; Sanford, $3.60; Rural Hall, $3.75; Wilmington, $6.90.

The C. F. & Y. V. will sell round trip tickets for the Commencement of Oak Ridge Institute, May 26th to 28th as follows: From Fayetteville, $4.45; Maxton, $5.55; Rural Hall, 95 cents; Sanford, $3.30; Wilmington, $6.75.

For the Annual Commencement of Trinity College, the C. F. & Y. V. will sell tickets at the following rates: From Fayetteville, $4.20; Maxton, $5.60; Rural Hall, $3.75; Sanford, $3.00; Wilmington, $6.20.

On account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, round trip tickets will be sold June 18—22, at the following rates: From Fayetteville, $7.15; Greensboro, $3.45; Maxton, $8.20; Rural Hall, $1.50; Sanford, $5.85; Wilmington, $10.00.

Flying Race From Fayetteville to Washington.

Sunday morning about 6:30 o'clock Mr. E. E. Howell, of the Southern Express Company, turned loose one hundred crack carrier pigeons, which had been shipped him from Washington. It was one of a series of races which the Homing Pigeon Club of Washington propose to have this season. We understand that thousands of dollars were bet on the result. After being liberated the birds curled around the city for fifteen minutes, when one broke from the bunch and made a bee line for Washington, all the rest following like so many race horses. The Washington Evening Star of Monday, says:

The Capital City Homing Pigeon Club of Washington, D. C., held their first race of the season of 1895 yesterday, the 19th instant, from Fayetteville, N. C., air line distance 287 miles. The birds were shipped Friday night by Mr. H. K. Bliss, secretary of the club, to Mr. E. E. Howell, Adams Express agent, with instructions to liberate yesterday morning.

Mr. Howell telegraphed as follows: "Birds liberated at 6:30 a. m.; light east wind; atmosphere, light; everything favorable."

The returns are as follows: First, C. 52, Red Cock, owned by A. C. McLean, making an average speed of 1,150 yards per minute; second, L. 2,029, Blue Chk. Cock, owned by H. C. Wall, making an average speed of 1,149 yards per minute; third, L. 7,369, Black Cock, owned by Dr. Henry Darling of Brightwood, D. C., with average speed of 1,146 yards per minute; fourth, W. F. 1,363, Blue Cock, owned by Samuel Wallace, making an average speed of 1,146 yards per minute; fifth, L. 2,223, Red Chk. Hen, owned by H. K. Bliss, with average speed of 1,142 yards per minute, and so on.

SPECIFIC
FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence."—G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

When Folks "Have Company"

They like to put on a few "extra touches" to make the table look inviting. We call special attention to our big line of Linen Table Damask, Doylies, Table Napkins and Table Linen of all kinds.

FRANK THORNTON,
7, 9, 13 and 15 Hay Street.

MOSQUITOES--Moths, Gnats, Etc
Are Instantly Destroyed
IN THE PLEASANT AND HARMLESS AROMA OF
ANTI-SKEET WAFERS.
"The One Night Roach Exterminator,"
non-poisonous; destroys Roaches, Waterbugs, Ants, &c., in one night.
All Druggists. Price 25 cents.
5-9-95 3m

Notice to Stockholders.

At the last session of the Legislature, the Charter of the Bank of Fayetteville was so amended as to authorize the reduction of its capital stock.

Under the provisions of this Act the Bank is now prepared to retire by purchase Fifty Thousand Dollars of its capital, on such terms and conditions as agreed upon by a committee appointed at a special meeting of the stockholders on the 8th day of May, 1895.

For further information apply to
H. W. LILLY, President.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 13, 1895.
5-23-95—8t

NOTICE.

Proposals will be received for the re-building of St. Thomas's Church, on Hybart's Hill. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of C. W. Broadfoot.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
WM. W. HYBART,
JAS. M. PEARCE,
ROBT. STRANGE,
Committee.
May 23, 1895.

FOR RENT.

The Store, adjoining the Hotel LaFayette, recently occupied by Rose & Leak.
For terms, apply to
H. W. LILLY.
5-23-95—tf

10,000.

This number represents something like the number of factories, mills, gins and mines in which we have machinery in operation. It is a conservative estimate, for our records show something over 5,000 cotton presses, 1,000 saw mills, 1,000 engines and boilers sold. That would make 7,000. Is it too much to say that with all the pulleys, shafting, hangers, couplings, gearings, mill spindles, etc., etc., the figure would not reach 10,000. Write us for catalogue and prices.

LIDDELL COMPANY,
Charlotte, N. C.

THE
Fayetteville Ice Factory
IS NOW IN FIRST-CLASS REPAIR
And Running on Full Time.
Give us Your Patronage.
WE WILL APPRECIATE IT AND ENDEAVOR TO SERVE YOU TO YOUR SATISFACTION.

JOHNSON & WEMYSS,
LESSEES.
5-16-95 3m

NOTICE!

All persons are hereby forbidden to fish, either by day or at night, with hook or line or with nets in the pond or in the stream anywhere upon the lands upon which the "BURNT MILL" pond is located.

A reliable person is employed to inform upon any person so trespassing, and I will surely prosecute any one so offending. Let everybody take due notice.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 16, 1895—4t

Look Quick!
Come Look!

AT MY WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
—SUCH AS—
Oak Suits, Walnut Suits,
Bureaus, Bedsteads,
Washstands, Chairs,
Tables, Cribs,
Hall Racks, Wardrobes,
Lounges, Bed Springs,
&c. &c.
HOME-MADE MATRESSES
A SPECIALTY.
Respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

"DR. FRANKLIN'S BLOOD PURIFIER"
CURES
Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever and Every Kind of Humor
From the common pimple, blotch or eruption, to the worst scrofula. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under its mighty curative influence. Virulent and contagious blood-poison is robbed of its terrors, and by its persevering and somewhat protracted use, THE MOST TAINTED SYSTEM MAY BE COMPLETELY RENOVATED and BUILT UP ANEW.

—— Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier only 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured by——
Franklin Drug Company.
FOR SALE BY
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW STORE!
S. SHEETZ AND SONS
HAVING BOUGHT AND REMODELED THE STARR BUILDING, TWO DOORS EAST OF HOTEL LAFAYETTE, WE SHALL MAKE IT OUR SPECIAL PRIDE
TO STOCK COMPLETE
with all Late and Improved Patterns of Household Furniture, embracing everything in House Furnishing Goods. While we will not advertise our Goods at Cost and Less than Cost, we will allow our PRICES to TALK, and assure every one in need of our wares that they can SAVE MONEY by Examining and Pricing our Goods.
Remember we have been in this business
25 YEARS.
Know HOW, WHERE and WHEN TO BUY, and are willing our Patrons should enjoy the benefits of said experience. We are satisfied with Small Profits and Quick Sales.
Call and see us in OUR NEW QUARTERS. We are prepared for and mean business.
Any House can be Furnished Complete from our STOCK.
Special Discounts Given to LARGE BUYERS. Remember we are in our NEW QUARTERS,
No. 80, HAY STREET,
And it will PAY ANY ONE to see us before buying Goods in our Line.
S. SHEETZ & SONS.

Our Spring Stock
—OF—
FINE - CLOTHING
FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN
IS NOW COMPLETE.
We Cordially Invite you to Examine our Line,
LEARN THE PRICES,
——AND THE QUESTION WILL ARISE IN YOUR MIND,——
How Can Such Fine Goods be Sold for So Little Money.
Don't Fail to See Our Splendid Assortment and to Take Advantage of the Inducements Offered.
H. R. NOVITZKY,
The Fayetteville Clothier.
P. S. DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HIGH ART CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW YORK, AND GUARANTEE A FIT IN EVERY INSTANCE.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

Tax Notice.

ALL PERSONS OWING BACK STATE AND COUNTY TAXES AND NOT SETTLING BEFORE
MAY 30th, 1895,
WILL BE CHARGED FULL COST AND INTEREST.
J. B. SMITH,
5-9-95 LATE SHERIFF.

You Will Be Surprised
at the delightful effect that
ROYAL SALAD DRESSING, CELERY PEPPER, CELERY SALT, ROYAL AND EMPIRE SAUCES
have on beef, chicken and all kinds of meats.
FRESH LOT of EVAPORATED PEARS, PEACHES, APPLES and PRUNES;
L. L. FIGS, FINE CANDIES, CHOCOLATE, PIE PEACHES, PIE APPLES, PINEAPPLES;
CORN AND TOMATOES, COCOANUTS;
FINE CREAM CHEESE, BOQUET BUTTER, PICKLES BY THE COUNT;
ORANGES AND LEMONS;
CAKES AND CRACKERS;
LAG. AND RIO COFFEE, TEA, HAMS, DRIED BEEF, MULLETS, FLOUR, MEAL, &c., at
C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

R. T. THOMAS,
successor to A. Deaver,
Butcher of Select Cattle,
Mutton and Pork in Season.
By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.
Respectfully,
R. T. THOMAS.
3-14-95

JAPANESE PILE CURE
A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received, $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail.
JAPANESE PILE OINTMENT, 25c. a Box.
CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.
FOR SALE BY
KING BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N.C

CANNED GOODS.
Nice LOT PICKLES, &c.,
FOR PIC NICS AND SUCH LIKE.
APRICOTS,
CHERRIES,
PEACHES,
PEARS,
DAMSONS,
BLACKBERRIES,
PINE APPLES,
TOMATOES,
PEAS,
CORN,
STRING BEANS,
SUCCOTASH,
AND OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
offered at reduced prices to clear up for the large fruit crop expected.
A. S. HUSKE, Agt.
R. M. NIMOCKS, Fayetteville, N.

Scrofula

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of S.S.S. I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

Cured

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Rheumatism Must Go.

FAMOUS PRESCRIPTION

100,384

Will Banish it from the Earth!

Over 30 Years Unequalled Success.

Incurables get cured and are puzzled how it all came about.

The Famous Publisher, D. S. Appleton, says: *Famous Prescription* 100,384 has cured me of rheumatism entirely. I used three and a half bottles and have not had a symptom since.

Pleasant to take.

75 Cents per Bottle.

KING BROTHERS, DRUGGISTS.

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Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

MARBLE AND GRANITE Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,

Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

B B B -BOTANIC- BLOOD BALM.

A household remedy for all Blood and Skin diseases. Cures without fail, Scrofula, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Salt Rheum and every form of Blood Disease from the simplest pimple to the foulest Ulcer. Fifty years' use with unvarying success, does demonstrates its paramount healing, purifying and building up virtues. One bottle has more curative virtue than a dozen of any other kind. It builds up the health and strength from the first dose.

WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by B. E. SEDBERRY & SON, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scaids,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain,
Makes Man or Beast well again.

The Hubbards' Surrender.

The Jacksonville Times-Union of recent date says:

The sensation of the day around the county court-house, yesterday, was the voluntary surrender to the sheriff of Robert and Joseph Hubbard, the young men charged with killing Percy Lines, an Englishman, in South Jacksonville, last Christmas Eve.

Since the time of the shooting, which resulted in Line's death, nothing has been known by the officials of the whereabouts of the Hubbard brothers, and their appearance at the court-house, with their father and Judge Cromwell Gibbons, one of their attorneys, created great surprise.

Judge Gibbons has been in communication with the relatives of the young men for some time, and all arrangements were made for them to come on and give themselves up during the present term of court.

Yesterday morning he went to the Union Station and met them and their father. Capt. Cooper, who is a deputy sheriff, was requested to accompany them to Judge Gibbons' office. The young men came here from Birmingham.

After a consultation with with J. N. Stripling, who is associated with Judge Gibbons as counsel for the accused, they went to Sheriff Bowden's office and gave themselves up. They were then taken to the county jail, where they will remain until their trial comes up.

From Judge Gibbons it is learned that the men have letters to Judge Call and State's Attorney Hartridge from some of the most influential people of North Carolina. Judge Gibbons has received letters from a justice of the supreme court of that state, from an Episcopal clergyman and from lawyers and business men, all speaking in the highest praise of the young men, who are said to be of good family. They are pronounced to be peaceful citizens and upright, straightforward men.

Robert Hubbard is about 20 years of age, while his brother, Joe, is not more than 17 years old. They say that the only reason they left there at the time of the shooting was because they were strangers and, as they could not have given bond, would have had to remain in jail until court met.

They claim to have been justified in shooting Lines, and say that evidence will be produced which was not heard by the coroner's jury.

Judge Gibbons says he has been investigating the affair for some time and in his opinion it is not a case that could be considered a crime. He believes that upon a thorough investigation they can and will be cleared.

The fact that the men gave themselves up when they were safe from pursuit will no doubt be greatly in their favor.

The killing of Lines occurred on December 24th, on Railroad avenue, in South Jacksonville. Two young ladies, who were walking up the track behind him, saw him struggling with the Hubbard boys. A pistol shot was fired and the man fell to the ground and soon expired. The men made their escape and have traveled considerably since.

They have corresponded with their father at Clinton, N. C., and at his suggestion and by the advice of attorneys, concluded to give themselves up.

For several days the Times-Union has received letters from different parties in Clinton, N. C., asking that the papers containing an account of the trial of the Hubbard brothers be sent them when their case came up. From this it was surmised that they would return and stand their trial. A reward of $400 was offered by the governor of the state for their apprehension and an additional $100 was offered by the Englishmen of this community. Judge Gibbons arranged for the men to return and surrender, so that no one will be entitled to the reward. The grand jury yesterday found true bills against each of the brothers, but they have not yet been arraigned.

The Historical Aspect of the Monetary Question.

Alex. Del Mar, in the Fortnightly Review.]

The real question of to-day is not whether gold or silver is a better material out of which to make coins, but whether the entire volume of metallic money in the western world shall continue to be diminished by maintaining the demonetization of silver. That this demonetization was brought about by the fear that to continue the free coinage of silver would endanger the stability of the measure of value, there cannot be the slightest doubt. But what has been the result? Prices were never so unstable before; speculation is extinguished; commerce, manufactures, agriculture, every branch of industry is prostrated; and the men whose ignorant advice has brought these disasters upon Christendom, are seeking to extenuate their colossal crime by explaining that all these results are due to the bounty of nature—to what, in their misleading terminology, they are pleased to call over-production. The classes who were expected to gain mostly by this revolution of money, have, in fact, been the chief losers. Bank after bank, company after company, security after security has failed, and gone into the hands of liquidators and receivers; and nobody yet sees the end. That the situation may be saved at once by undoing the bad work of the past twenty years no one disputes. What is disputed is that it may be saved without endangering the stability of the measure of value. The Roman experience of thirteen centuries fully answers this contention. It proves that the law has power to permanently and unalterably fix a ratio of value between coins of the precious metals; and that it is the law which has governed the relative value of these metals in bullion, and not that there was a relative value of the metals in bullion which governed the law. And this is all, as I understand it, that is claimed by "bimetallists."

The Greatest Man in the World.

Wilmington Messenger.

Mr. Gladstone will remain a great and attractive figure so long as he survives. He is old and wrinkled, but his intellectual activity appears to be unabated and in his eighty-sixth year he has still great vigor of mind. The Liberal Clubs of Leeds, Huddersfield and elsewhere recently visited him. He made them an excellent, most practical talk, and wisely avoided politics. One who heard him, writing to the New York Evening Post, thus describes him:

"His face is furrowed with wrinkles, his teeth have fallen out, his eyes are dimmer than of yore; but his magnificent, masterful nose stands out more prominently and defiantly than ever. Nevertheless the fire of thought continues to burn brighter behind the withering features, which will respond to the emotions, though not as plainly as of old, but as if with nervous effort. He walks and stands erect,"

He has lost but little of his marvellous command over language and his thoughts are as ample and impressive as of yore, but the physical power wanes, his sight and hearing imperfect, "but the music of his voice is gone." "The old skill is marshalling his words was there still,' but the finest voice in Europe is now gone, for out of it has gone the rich, marvellous music that was so long a wonder and a fascination.

Scotland.

Scotland was named from the Scoti, a tribe which had its birth in north Ireland. It was called by the natives Caledonia, "the little country of the Gaels," Gael properly signifying "a hidden rover." The Picts who inhabited the lowlands of Scotland, were "painted men."

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM **High Grade Tobacco** AND **ABSOLUTELY PURE**

DEAF NESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Whispers heard. No pain. Invisible. F. Hiscox, 853 B'way New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. 15c. at all Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

DID YOU GET YOURS

There were 3,134,934 Packages of HIRES' ROOTBEER sold in 1894, which made 15,675,735 gallons, or 313,494,700 glasses, sufficient to give every man, woman and child in the United States, five glasses each—did you get your share? Be sure and get some this year.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

HIRES' Rootbeer

THE CHAS. E. HIRES CO., Phila.

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H. H. H.

SCREENS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH

WINDOW SCREEN

NEATLY FIXED TO SLIDE UP AND DOWN AT WILL.

Also Screen Doors

WITH SPRING HINGES AND FIXTURES.

Call and see. Have your house fixed and enjoy the summer free from

—FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.—

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

CROATAN.....Saturday, May 18
ONEIDA.....Saturday, May 25

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, May 18
CROATAN.....Saturday, May 25

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

ONEIDA.....Tuesday, May 14
CROATAN.....Tuesday, May 21

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Tests made by the Alabama Experiment Station and elsewhere prove conclusively that

Kainit Prevents

cotton blight. Planters can prevent the immense loss caused annually by this disease. Send for our pamphlets.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars.

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Beautiful Bicycles

You see them everywhere.

Columbias—They almost fly.

Bicycle beauty comes from graceful lines and fine finish, in which points Columbia bicycles excel. But there is more than mere looks to recommend a Columbia. Back of the handsome design and elegant finish is a sterling quality that over the roughest road and the longest journey will carry the rider with safety and satisfaction.

Buy a *Columbia* or a HARTFORD.

The Mfg's HARTFORD CANNON

BRANCH STORES: Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Providence, Buffalo.

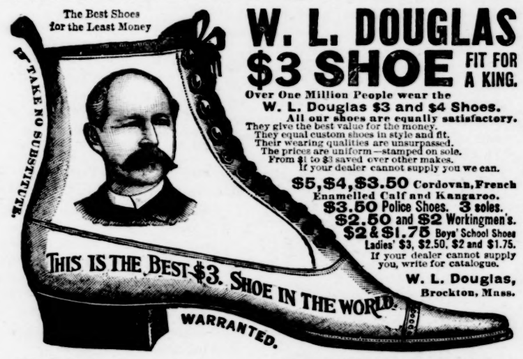
Send two 2-cent Stamps for a Columbia Catalogue; free if you call at a Columbia Agency.

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.

Agent for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

$5, $4, $3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes. 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 & $1.75 Boys' School Shoes
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by **ROSE & LEAK,** FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

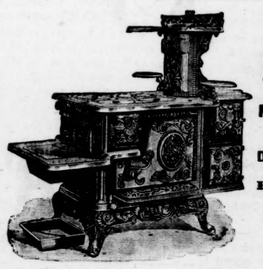
"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLPY RAIL'Y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect May 19th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	9:20 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:35 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	
Leave Sanford,	2:16 "
Leave Climax,	4:19 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	5:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	5:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	6:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	6:30 "
Leave Rural Hall,	6:58 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	8:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	7:05 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	8:29 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	8:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:59 "
Leave Stokesdale,	9:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	10:11 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:20 "
Leave Climax,	10:50 "
Leave Sanford,	12:50 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	2:30 "
Arrive Wilmington,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:15 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:20 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:25 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:5 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:5 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	5:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	7:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	8:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson..	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 52	.....
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.	
	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	10 00
	P. M.	A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....

	No. 48 Daily.		
	P. M.		
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M. .....
Leave Wilson...	1 30	.....	11 20	10 32 .....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	11 15 .....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	.....	12 54	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:30 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:35 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

WALTER WATSON,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES, WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS, PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS,

SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP,

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

HARDWARE STORE.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING

Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.

WALTER WATSON.

☞ Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

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The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL.

Madison Avenue and 58th Street, NEW YORK.

$3 per day and up. **American Plan**

Fire-Proof and First-Class in Every Particular.

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THE MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUE AND BELT LINE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

H. M. CLARK, Proprietor.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

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Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

Stock of Furniture?

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2nd. Their experience in MANUFACTURING enables them to know how to buy the BEST GOODS for the *least money.*

3rd The goods they buy are bought direct from MANUFACTURERS.

4th. Their *motto is quick sales and smal profits*

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FURNITURE STORE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE

HOUSE TRIMMINNGS, MOULDINGS RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS and MANTELS.

FURNITURE STORE—Thornton Block.

FACTORY—Cool Spring Street.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been duly qualified as administrator of G. W. Bowen, deceased, late of Fayetteville, Cumberlan l County, N. C., gives notice that all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased will be required to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of April, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

CHARLES W. BIDGOOD, Administrator

April 11, 1895 - 6t.

Land Mortgage Sale.

The undersigned Mortgagees, with the written consent of the mortgagor, A. E. Shaw, and pursuant to power of sale contained in the mortgage executed to secure the purchase money of the hereinafter described land, bought by him of them, registered in Cumberland County Register's Office, in Book T, No. 3, page 568, will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday the 25th of May, 1895, Fifty Acres of Land on the Wilmington Road, west side of the Cape Fear River 2½ miles south of Fayetteville, in Cumberland County, N. C., adjoining the home place of the undersigned. For particular description see the said mortgage deed. Terms cash.

ELIZABETH A. SHAW,
HARRIET L. SHAW,
Mortgagees.

Fayetteville, N. C., 25th April, 1895—5t

Land and Immigration Agency.

Having arranged to advertise this section prominently before prospective emigrants North and West, I give this notice to all persons who have lands for sale at reasonable prices in large or small tracts to send to me

FULL DESCRIPTION OF SAME, that I may list them.

FACTORY LOCATIONS, with or without water power, and all kinds of industrial enterprises a specialty.

No cash required until lands are sold or parties located. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH, MANAGER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

2-14-95

Administration Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of Church Bernard, col., late of Cumberland county, N. C., notifies all persons having claims against his estate to present them to me on or before the 11th of April, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to his estate will please make immediate payment.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Ad. of Church Bernard.

Fayetteville, N. C., 11th April, 1895—6t

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PATENTS

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